The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1873. VOL. LXXXVIII.—NO. 71.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

The Appropriation Bill Passed by the Senate.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION TO FIX ITS OWN RATE OF PAY.

Passage of the Military Bill as Originally Proposed by the Governor.

THE QUESTION OF FREE BRIDGES IN ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, March 22, 1872.

Passage of the Appropriation Bill by the Senate.

The Senate remained in session last night, considering the appropriation bill, until nearly midnight. The discussion on the subject of State aid to charitable and educational institutions was prolonged, and at times quite spirited and interesting.

As to the normal schools, the general tenor of opinion was that a more stringent system should be adopted in giving them State aid, so that there would be fewer opportunities for abuse. The Senate Committee struck out the House appropriation of $10,000 to each school for the present year, and $5,000 annually hereafter, to each of them, to be used in keeping buildings in repair, etc. This action was concurred in, but the necessity of State aid under proper restrictions was raised, and the general sentiment is in its favor. Accordingly the sum of $75,000 was voted to the schools accepted by the State, seven in number, to be disbursed at the discretion of a board composed of the Governor, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The appropriations to the House of Refuge and Dixmont Hospital were fixed at the sum named by the House, and the resolution proposed by the Senate Committee rejected. The sums voted are $65,500 to the former—$50,000 to the purchase of a new site and removal—and $26,000 to the latter.

The two Philadelphia medical college hospitals—the University and Jefferson—got their $100,000 each after a heated discussion, and by a close vote in the case of the latter. An amendment giving the Western University $100,000, conditional on the subscription of a like sum by citizens, was offered by Mr. Humphreys, but voted down by 11 ayes to 15 nays. The appropriation of $15,000 to the Homeopathic Hospital and $5,000 to the Sheltering Arms did not go through. The Committee struck them out and the Senate concurred.

The pay of members was fixed at $1,000—the extra $500 voted by the House being rejected. The members of the House serving on committees on contested elections were allowed $500 each, the Senate deciding it had no right to cut down the sum fixed by House for its own committees—that is, no right by courtesy. The Joint Committee on the contested Judge-ship was not allowed anything, on the ground that all the work it did was to hear two or three hours' argument on a point of law.

When the section was reached appropriating $500,000 for "the salaries of the members and clerks" and other expenses of the Constitutional Convention, General Harry White moved to strike out "members," so as to take from the Convention the power to fix the salaries of delegates. He wanted this power lodged in the Legislature, with a view to an increase over the sum named in the enabling act of $1,000, and to relieve the Convention from the necessity of voting to increase the pay of its own members. But Senators were averse to assuming the responsibility suggested for them, and held if the delegates wanted more pay, and it was generally admitted this pay should be in excess of $1,000, they must take the responsibility of voting it themselves. So a half million was voted the Convention, in a lump, to do with as it pleased, sums to be drawn from the Treasury on the warrant of the President, countersigned by the Clerk.

The appropriation bill will be sent to the House on Monday, and will find its way to a conference committee early in the week. That committee in reality will prepare the bill that will be passed.

The Question of Free Bridges.

The subject of free bridges over the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers is brought up by a number of bridge bills now pending in committees or in the hands of members. The new charter has provision for free bridges within the city, either by purchasing the old bridges at a fair and disinterested valuation, or the building of new ones, but as this is contingent on the acceptance of consolidation by the people of Allegheny it is not of much practical account.

There is a Point free bridge bill, introduced by Mr. Ballantine, for the construction of a free bridge across the Monongahela at the Point, the cost of damage to be assessed on the property benefited. This bill has been reported favorably, and will come up on the private calendar on Tuesday next.

What is known as the "Stewart" bill, is a general free bridge law for the county. It authorizes the appointment of nine Commissioners by the Court of Quarter Sessions, who are allowed to levy a tax of five mills on the dollar to provide free bridges. The idea of the bill is to make the bridges in the county free as bridges, or take the tolls off of a sufficient number to meet the wants of the people in that direction. This is a good bill in some respects, although it is rather sweeping in the powers granted. It was reported on negatively by committee, but was recommitted, and an effort will be made to secure favorable action on it.

Mr. Newmyer has a bill on the subject which is backed by a good deal of home influence. It was read in place yesterday morning, and referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations. It is in the nature of a general free bridge law, and names five Commissioners (Messrs. John McDevitt, Joseph Dilworth, Amos Heath, George R. White, and B. F. Jones,) who are invested with power to appraise all bridges Councils may designate, and report their valuation to the Court of Common Pleas; ten days is allowed for appeal, and if not taken the report stands confirmed. In making their valuations, the Commissioners are directed to consider in their report the sinking fund of the bridge companies.

The Monongahela Bridge Company (Smithfield street) have had an act passed by the Senate and it is now pending in Committee of the House, for an extension of the time granted them for the erection of a new bridge to ten years. By the act of May 18, 1871, they were authorized to commence such a structure within two years, but this has not been complied with, and the extension of ten years is asked. In the meantime the old bridge will be patched and repaired, and before the ten years expire they will purchase it at a valuation increased by the passage of the pending bill. It will hardly get through, however.

The Insurance Bill.

The bill creating an Insurance Department, introduced in the Senate by Mr. Rutan, of Beaver, and which has been fully noticed in the GAZETTE, was discussed in the House on Thursday night and passed to a third reading, so that there is no doubt it will become a law. A few amendments were made by the House to the bill, but they are of no importance. The number of clerks to be employed in the Department is limited to three. It is generally believed that the Governor will appoint as Commissioner Mr. J. M. Foster, of Harrisburg, formerly in charge of the insurance bureau in the Auditor General's office, and now private Secretary of Colonel Don Cameron. He is said to be competent, and an expert in insurance matters.

The Luzerne Contests.

The Committees on the contested seats from Luzerne county have heard the final arguments of counsel, and had a meeting to determine the mode of proceedure. Without accomplishing anything definite, however, the committees adjourned until Tuesday next. The counsel for contestants claim that they have made out 5 majority fraud votes from one to five hundred, while it is contended for the sitting members, that even allowing deductions for certain illegal votes, they have still a majority ranging from five to eight hundred. A shameful amount of fraud has undoubtedly been shown in the conduct of the election, but whether sufficient to overcome the majorities of all the Democratic members is a question of doubt. There is a difference of over 500 votes in the majorities of the sitting members, and it is not improbable that this may save one or two of them, and thus secure contesting reports from committees. However, all this is mere speculation.

The Centennial Appropriation.

The House bill appropriating half a million of dollars to the Centennial Exposition, has been reported by the Senate Finance Committee. At the same time Senator McClure submitted his original bill, appropriating a million, which he proposes to move as a substitute for the House bill. He proposes to raise a greater part of his million by a tax for three years, of four per cent. on the gross earnings of the Philadelphia passenger railways, exempting the other street railways in the State from the tax unjustly imposed by the House bill. It is estimated the revenue derived from the tax on the Philadelphia roads, will aggregate in three years about $750,000, leaving $250,000 to be paid out of the State Treasury. The Philadelphians started in for a million, and they propose to wheedle that sum out of the State in some way or other.

The Militia Bill.

The bill for the organization of the uniformed volunteer militia of the State, that passed the House some weeks ago, providing for a maximum force of 10,000 men, divided into two hundred companies of fifty men each, has been amended by the Senate reducing the maximum to 5,000 men, or one hundred companies of fifty men each. This is the number originally asked for in the bill submitted to the military committee of the House by Governor Hartranft. The bill was further amended by making the sum payable to each company not more than $600. Senator White opposing the reduction stated that in New York city the commander of the military forces could any morning call together 11,000 well organized military. The proposition to make the maximum 5,000 men in a great State like Pennsylvania was simply ridiculous. Senator Davis of Berks held that all the militia was required for was to put down local insurrections, and two or three companies in any locality was enough, and 3,000 or 4,000 militia was all that was necessary in time of peace in Pennsylvania. ARCTIC.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1873.

SENATE.

The Caldwell Investigation.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Caldwell investigation.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) regretted that the Senator from Connecticut (Ferry) had submitted the resolution of expulsion. He had given close attention to the debate on the question whether bribery vitiates the election of a member. This debate was confined to the legality of the act by which Caldwell held his seat. It appeared a majority of the Committee on Elections were in doubt as to the proper method to be pursued; therefore they choose to present the question involving the validity of the election.

Mr. MORTON interrupted Mr. Ferry's remarks as to the resolutions already pending from the different Senators on the subject, and said that he, as Chairman of the committee, took the ground that the Senate had a choice of remedies, and favored expulsion, but a majority of the committee thought it proper to present a resolution declaring the seat vacant rather than expulsion.

Mr. FERRY, resuming, said he would not commit himself in advance as to the merits of the questions involved, but should approach each of them with the respect due to the state of action and his constitutional duty to deal rigidly with official wrong. He then offered an amendment to the amendment pending to place back the first question substantially where it first appeared from the committee, as follows: "That Alexander Caldwell be and he is hereby declared to have been elected Senator of the United States by the Legislature of Kansas."

Mr. ALCORN rose and discussed the question of jurisdiction, ma intaining that the Constitution makes an act of the Legislature in the election of Senator a subject of review by the Senate.

Mr. FERRY (Conn.), in explaining his reasons for having heretofore offered the amendment to the committee's resolution proposing the expulsion of Caldwell, said in examining the evidence he was unable to avoid the conclusion that the election in January, 1871, was effected by bribery in the interest of Caldwell, the purchase money having been paid by Caldwell himself. Having arrived at this conclusion of facts, it seemed to be essential, not only to apply to the dignity and honor of the Senate and to the state of public feeling of the country, but for the preservation of the institutions under which we live, that the Senate shen d in some way emphatically express condemnation of the transaction. According to common law and usage running through all English decisions until now, a bribed vote is no vote, and if it be found that bribed votes effected the election, they must be cast out and the election voided. When charge was made that the Senatorial election was procured by bribery, it was the bounden duty of the Senate, under the Constitutional clause that made the Senate judge of the election and qualification to enquire into the facts, and to this end to enter on an exchange of views as to fixing the order in which the pending propositions shall be voted on, but no arrangement was made.

No Senator rising to continue the debate, the closing speech devolved on Mr. MORTON, who said he was not ready to do so to-day, and moved that the Senate go into executive session, which was agreed to.

Upon coming out of the executive session, the Senate adjourned.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The epizootic is raging throughout Northern Arizona and Southern California.

—H. Bonn, a German, was drowned by breaking through the ice in Grant river, Wisconsin.

—A new paper, called the *Grant Vidette*, of mammoth proportions, appeared in Salt Lake City on Saturday.

—General Spinner on Saturday entered upon his thirteenth year of service as Treasurer of the United States.

—The Treasurer of Schuyler county, N. Y., one Sheppard, is a defaulter to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars. He has absconded.

—At the Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, at the annual commencement, thirty-nine students graduated, including eight women.

—The friends of Hon. E. N. Bell, Democratic candidate for Congress from New Hampshire, claim that he is re-elected by a majority of four votes.

—Advices from Arizona say Lieut. Rice, with a company of the Second Infantry, had a fight with Apaches, and killed six and captured four squaws.

—The fire in Jersey City on Friday originated in a locomotive exploding while under one of the sheds at the dock, and by which the engineer was killed.

—News has been received that the Apaches captured George Taylor, near Mickenburg, Cal., burned him at a stake, and then retreated safely to the mountains.

—Ellis Ward, of Sing Sing, renews his challenge to John Biglin, of New York, to row at Springfield, Mass., in July next, a five mile race, $5,000 a side.

—A new directory shows the population of San Francisco to be 188,323, an increase during the year of about 10,000. The Chinese number 11,000, and the negroes 1,500.

—Near Lemett, Iowa, J. McAllaster, a youth of eight, had his head blown off and his body horribly mutilated by using powder to blast a log, which he was unable to cut.

—A terrible state of affairs is reported from San Pete county, Cal., owing to the small pox, through the carelessness of the people in not adopting proper sanitary regulations.

—The President of the Metropolitan Gas Company of New York has given notice that if the city does not pay its gas bills the gas will be shut off from the streets and public buildings.

—The steamship Celtic, which left London on the 13th inst., carried out Inspector Webb, of the London police, who took extradition papers to secure the return of George MacDonnell.

—Twelve thousand dollars' worth of millinery goods were seized by the New York Customs officers on board the steamship Cuba, on suspicion that an attempt was making to smuggle them into this country.

—A guard at Ash barracks, in Nashville, who had just been on duty, was cleaning his gun for inspection on Saturday, when it was accidentally discharged, the ball passing through him and killing two other soldiers.

—A Mrs. Heck and two children, living on the prairie near Grand Island station, Iowa, were burned to death by the roof of their house, which was made of hay, taking fire and falling on them while asleep in their beds.

—The journeymen horse-shoers of Boston have struck for an increase of one dollar each per week for the payment of ten dollars a week to each man of employment by the strike at the Metropolitan Horse Railroad shops.

—Senator Murphy, Director of the East River Bridge Company, says twelve million dollars will be required to complete the entire work, nine millions for the bridge proper and the remainder for land damages in constructing approaches.

—The case of Wm. Glover, convicted more than a year since of being accessory in the robbery of the Boyleston (Mass) Bank, has been decided, the Supreme Court having over-ruled the exceptions. Glover will be sentenced at an early day.

—John Coughlin and John Green, one just twelve years old, and the other not quite, who attacked in the streets of New York and robbed a Mr. Antaidi on Sunday night last, were each sentenced to fifteen years in the State prison at hard labor.

—At Berger Point, N. J., on Friday, some thirty laborers boarded a railroad train, and in attempting to collect their fares a severe fight ensued, resulting in dangerous injuries to several persons, including the conductor and a brakeman.

—The Massachusetts House of Representatives has passed to the second reading a bill that all places resorted to for prostitution, lewdness or illegal gaming, be deemed common nuisances, and punishing whoever keeps such houses by imprisonment.

—Erastus Lyman, ex President of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, has been sued by the company to recover about $20,000 alleged to have been lost by the company on account of unauthorized contracts made by him with irresponsible parties.

—Commodore Vanderbilt has given $500,000 for the purpose of erecting a large seminary for females on the grounds of the Moravian church, at New Dorp, Staten Island, to be built on the plan of the seminary at Bethlehem, Pa., which is also endowed by the Commodore.

—A special from Washington says that General Blount, whose transactions with the Cherokee Indians in North Carolina have for some time been under investigation, was arrested there on Friday on a requisition from the Governor of that State on a charge of being a defaulter to the amount of $30,000.

—The bark Emma C. Litchfield, which arrived from Rio Janeiro on Saturday, had her whole crew down with yellow fever on February 22d, at sea, excepting two men. Two died. The schooner Brewster from the same place lost one man from yellow fever.

—It is reported that Robert D Bogart, formerly a writer for the New York *Sun*, paymaster's clerk in the navy, and recently a reporter of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, started for New York on Saturday in the custody of United States officers to answer there a charge of embezzling $30,000 while acting as paymaster's clerk.

—Guatemala advices say that in a revolution which exists there, and which is headed by Palacias, the Government is exiling, shooting and imprisoning on all sides. The misconduct of the English Minister, Corbett, has caused a bitter feeling against England. Corbett sought to secure the appointment of one Dent as Customs Receiver at a local port who was personally objectionable to the people of Guatemala, and the Government refuses to longer recognize Corbett.

OUR NEW SENATORS.

Hon. S. W. Dorsey, of Arkansas, the Youngest Senator.

NAVAL OFFICERS TO BE RELIEVED FROM DUTY.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette
WASHINGTON, March 22, 1873.

Our New Senators.

On the fourth of March there were twenty-four vacancies in the United States Senate. Nine were filled by re electing those who had formerly served, fourteen by the election of new Senators, and one, Louisiana, remains unfilled.

I am gathering data, from reliable sources, for biographical sketches of the fourteen new Senators for publication, which will be found of general interest to the GAZETTE readers.

Hon. Richard J. Oglesby, of Illinois, was born in Oldham county on the 25th of July, 1824, where he resided with his parents until his twelfth year, when he went to Illinois, where he has since made his home.

In 1844 he commenced reading law with Silas W. Robbins of Springfield, and was admitted to the bar in the following year. He practiced his profession until the outbreak of the Mexican war, when he entered the army as a private, but was immediately commissioned as Lieutenant, with which rank he served under Generals Scott and Taylor, participating in the battles of Vera Cruz and Cero Gordo. After the war closed he returned to the practice of law in Illinois. In 1849 he went to California and spent two years in the gold fields. From 1851 to 1856 he was again practicing law in Illinois, and in 1852 was one of the Presidential electors on the Scott ticket. In 1856-7 he made a tour of Europe. In 1858 he was nominated by the Republican Convention of his district for Congress, but was defeated by Hon. James C. Robinson.

In 1860 he was elected to the State Senate. At the end of the first session he resigned and accepted a commission as Colonel of the Eighth Illinois Infantry. He commanded a brigade on Grant's extreme right at the battle of Fort Donelson, and for meritorious conduct at that battle he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. At the battle of Corinth he was severely and it was supposed fatally wounded. After recovery he again took the field. In April, 1863, was promoted to a Major Generalship.

After receiving many testimonials of his services in consequence of wounds, his resignation was finally accepted in May, 1864, on the same day upon which he received the Republican nomination for Governor.

Returning home, he entered vigorously into the campaign, and after a most spirited canvass, was elected by some thirty-one thousand majority.

At the close of his Gubernatorial term he returned to private life at Decatur, Illinois.

In May, 1872, he was again nominated for Governor, to which office he was elected by a majority of between forty-one and forty-two thousand votes. He was inaugurated Governor on the 13th of January, 1873. On the 22d he was elected to the U. S. Senate, receiving 119 votes against 86 for Hon. Lyman Trumbull, and on the 23d he resigned his commission as Governor to accept the new office.

Hon. Louis V. Bogy, of Missouri, was born in St. Genevie county in the State he now represents, April 9th, 1813. He attended a common school in his native village for a time, and at the age of thirteen, was sent to a little school kept by a Swiss a few miles from the town, which he attended for two years. When age of fifteen years he was afflicted with white swelling, from the effects of which he is still a little lame.

After partial recovery and while still on crutches he went to a school in Washington, Mo., kept by Catholic Priests of the Lazarus Order, where he remained for about five months.

When about seventeen years old, he obtained a situation as clerk in a "general store" in his native town at a salary of $200 per annum, one-half of which he agreed to receive in trade. Here he remained for a year, occupying his evenings in reading law by himself. He then went to Kaskaskia, Ill., and continued his study of law with Judge Nathaniel Pope.

When the Black Hawk war broke out, he enlisted as a private and served during the war, participating in the battles of Wisconsin Heights and Bull Axe.

When the war closed he returned to Judge Pope's office and continued his studies. In 1832 he went to the University of Pennsylvania, at Lexington, Ky., to complete his studies, and in the spring of the next year he taught a country school, to raise funds to pay for his legal education.

In 1835 he returned to Missouri and commenced the practice of law at St. Louis.

In 1840-1 and 1854-5 he was a member of the State Legislature.

In 1847 he purchased an interest in the Pilot Knap Vion mines and the Iron Mountain Railroad, and in 1860 he owned one-half the stock of the former Company and was President of the latter.

He was at one time President of the Exchange Bank of St. Louis, and an active member of the Board of School Commissioners of that place.

In 1852 he was nominated by the Democrats, and took the field against Thos. H. Benton. In 1853 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the St. Louis district. In 1866 he was appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs by Johnson, but the Senate refused to confirm him, and he went out of office shortly after the next succeeding session of Congress.

Last year he was elected as Alderman and President of the City Council of St. Louis. He was elected to the Senate in January as a Democrat over J. B. Henderson, receiving the entire Democratic vote, which comprised about two-thirds of the Legislature.

Hon. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, is a native of the State he now represents in the United States Senate. He was born in Upson county, on the 6th of February, 1832. He received his education at the University of Georgia, and graduated in 1852. After leaving college he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. In 1855 he embarked in an enterprise for developing the coal interest in the north-western Georgia, in which business he was engaged at the commencement of the war. He raised a company for the rebel army, along the Georgia and Alabama line, which was assigned to the Sixth Alabama Infantry, and upon the organization of the regiment was successively elected Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel.

His regiment joined the Army of Northern Virginia (Lee's rebel) in May, 1861, and he commanded and served therein until the close of the war. At the battle of Antietam, Colonel Gordon received five wounds, two in his right leg, one through his left arm and through his left cheek. After this battle he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, and assigned to the command of the Georgia Brigade, formerly commanded by General Lowton, then Quartermaster General.

On the 12th of May, 1864, he led the celebrated charge at Spottsylvania Court House, and won the title of "the man of the 12th of May," and a promotion to the rank of Major General. From that time he commanded Stonewall Jackson's old corps in the valley campaign, and Richmond and Petersburg he was in command of one wing of Lee's Army, General Longstreet commanding the other. Since the close of the war he has been engaged in various enterprises looking to the material interests of Georgia and the South.

In 1869, he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of his State, running against Bullock. He was elected by the United States Senate over Hon. A. H. Stephens, Benjamin H. Hill, H. Fielder and O. T. Akerman, receiving 112 out of 202 votes.

Hon. Augustus S. Merrimon, of North Carolina,

was born in Bencomb (now Transylvania) county, N. C., on the 15th day of September, 1839.

He is a self-educated man, having but limited means of schooling. He studied law and was admitted to the Supreme bar of his State in 1852, and thereafter served, at various times, as County Attorney, in several counties.

In 1860 he was nominated by the Union Whigs for the lower house of the State Legislature, to which office he was elected by a majority of twenty six votes.

He took an active part with the Whigs in the Legislature of 1860-61, in opposition to secession, but when finally out-voted, and the State undertook to secede, he went with his people and did what he could to preserve law and order in his State.

He was made solicitor of the Eighth Circuit Court, by the appointment of Judge French, and afterwards elected by the Legislature of 1861-62 to the same office, which he held during the continuance of the war.

At the close of the war he became a Conservative candidate for the Constitutional Convention, called under Johnson's reconstruction proclamation, but was beaten by 17 votes.

In 1865, the first Legislature organized in North Carolina after the war, elected him Judge of the Superior Courts, in which capacity he served until August, 1867, when he resigned rather than execute, while sitting as Civil Judge, General Sickles' military orders, regulating the proceedings of Courts, &c., believing that to execute said orders would be a violation of the Constitution, and of his official obligation.

Under the Congressional reconstruction measure he was nominated by the Conservatives for Governor. He declined to run for that office, but accepted a nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court.

In 1871 he was one of the Conservative candidates on the Convention ticket in Wake county, and was defeated with the rest of the Conservative ticket.

On the 20th of May, 1872, he was nominated by the Conservative Convention, at Greensboro, for Governor of the State.

His opponent—Caldwell—was declared elected by 1,500 majority, which Mr. Merrimon believes was obtained by "counting," and not by the actual vote.

He was elected to the United States Senate by a combination of the Republicans with some twenty Democrats, receiving 87 votes against 72 for Governor Vance. He will act with the Democratic Senators on party questions.

Hon. Stephen W. Dorsey, of Arkansas, is the youngest member of the Senate and the youngest ever admitted to a seat in that honorable body.

He was born in Benson, Rutland county, Vermont, February 29, 1842, received an academic education and left his native State at an early age and located in Operlin, Ohio, from which place he enlisted as a private in a battery of light artillery. After a short rendezvous in Camp Dennison, was sent to the Southern battle fields. He fought his first battle at Shiloh under General Grant, where as First Lieutenant he commanded two pieces of artillery.

His second battle was fought at Perrysville, under General Buell. At Stone river and Chickamauga he fought under General Rosecrans and was Inspector of Artillery on the staff of General Thomas.

At the battle of Mission Ridge he commanded a battery, and after the battle was promoted to a Captainey.

In 1864 he was transferred to the army of the Potomac and assigned to the command of the first Ohio battery (6th army corps), and in that ever-memorable campaign under General Grant, was engaged in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. He was in command of the historic "Fort Hell" in front of Petersburg during the siege, and participated actively in nearly all the engagements which closed the terrible drama, and which compelled the surrender at Appomattox Court House.

After the surrender he returned with his command to Towin, Ohio, when he was appointed Colonel of the Ohio Artillery.

The war over, Col. Dorsey resigned this position and gave his attention to business pursuits, and in Sandusky, Ohio, organized the now well-known "Sandusky Tool Company," of which he was elected manager.

This company under his efficient management became, and is now, one of the largest and most successful of its kind in the country.

From the close of the war until 1870, Colonel Dorsey took a leading and prominent part in the politics of Ohio, identifying himself with the Radical Republicans of the times, and was frequently tendered positions of honor and profit, which he invariably peremptorily declined.

He was Chairman of the Congressional and County Central Committees for several years, and in that capacity rendered most important and valuable service.

Early in January, 1870, (on the same day that he was re-elected manager of the Sandusky Coal Company), he was, without his solicitation or knowledge, elected President of the Arkansas Central Railway Company, which he accepted, and at once proceeded to his new field of labor in Arkansas, where he took a careful view of the situation from a financial and internal improvement standpoint, and published his views.

At that time not one hundred miles of railroad had been completed within the limits of the entire State. "Arkansas Central Railway Company" had a charter to build and equip a road from Helena, on the Mississippi river, to Little Rock, the Capital of the State, with the branch to Pine Bluff, a distance (including the branch) of one hundred and fifty miles; but no money or anything else available, to build or even operate it with. Nothing whatever of a practical nature had been done, save a partial preliminary survey.

The political situation was anything but encouraging—strife, turmoil and confusion—the people on the very verge of civil war. The financial condition was, if possible, even worse. The State was without credit; her funded bond debt had a "call" only at the stock boards of the country, but no "takers." Not a dollar could be realized either by sale or hypothecation. The State Board of Railroad Commissioners had awarded $15,000 per mile in bonds of the State for the entire line ("Central," but as the company had to make provision for the interest if it accepted and negotiated them, this "award" at that time as a matter of fact was equivalent to just nothing at all. It was with these surroundings that Gen. Dorsey took hold to bring "order out of chaos" and achieve a success where disaster seemed almost certain. His own resources were promptly brought into action. He contributed largely out of his private means and induced a number of his financial friends to follow his example.

He visited the main centres of this country and Europe, and by his active, persevering energy and indomitable will, the bonds of Arkansas have now a very positive value.

That his management of the "Central" has proved a most complete and triumphant success, let the sixty miles already completed, fully equipped, and in fine order, and doing a profitable business, fully and amply attest.

The other portion of the line is under way and will be completed within the present year. In the political field of Arkansas, Gen. Dorsey has taken an active and prominent part, and was always against that class of "carpet baggers" who had everything to make and nothing to lose.

In the Republican State Convention of 1872 he was a ruling spirit, and accomplished more perhaps than any other individual to secure the nomination of the present Governor (Baxter).

He insisted in that convention on the nomination of men of integrity and brains, as against incompetency and brass, and his "New departure" ideas prevailed. It was on that basis the canvass was made and the victory won. Colonel Dorsey was a member of the State Central Committee and aided very "materially" to the success of the party.

He declined a very unanimous nomination for Congress tendered him by the Republicans of the First district.

His election to the Senate of the United States is a complete triumph of his "new departure" ideas, and the natural out-growth of the crop sown in the canvass of 1872. He received at the vote of every Republican and two-thirds of the Democratic vote. He took his seat March 4, 1873, and his term will expire March 4, 1879.

Hon. Simon B. Conover, of Florida, was born in Middlesex county, N. J., September 23, 1840. Having obtained a liberal preliminary education in his native State, he entered the University of Nashville, and graduated from the Medical Department in 1863.

Soon after receiving his diploma he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon in the Army of the Cumberland, and was stationed at Nashville. After repeated promotions he was ordered to Washington in 1866, and soon after resigned his commission.

He was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention under the reconstruction acts, and took an active part in the succeeding political campaign, which resulted in the election of Governor Reed. In return for party services he was appointed by Governor Reed State Treasurer. He was a member of the Chicago Convention of '68, and was appointed Assessor of the National Republican Committee, serving four years. He was also a member of the Republican Executive Committee of his State.

In 1869 the Legislature appointed a committee to investigate the affairs of the Treasurer's office, with a view to impeaching Conover. Since that time several other committees have been appointed for a similar purpose, but the impeachment scheme in each instance failed.

At the expiration of his term as State Treasurer, he was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature by the Republicans of Leon county, and was elected Speaker of the House, in which office he was serving at the time of his election.

He was elected to the United States Senate after six days' balloting, on the thirteenth ballot, receiving 43 votes against 21 for J. D. Wescott; 5 for W. J. Keyser, and one each for McCord and Frank Baltzell.

Naval Officers off Duty.

By the operation of the recent act of Congress in relation to the naval service, the following officers will be relieved from further duty:

Rear Admirals—Chas. S Boggs, Secretary of the Light House Board, who was born in New Jersey, entered the naval service November 1, 1826, has served forty-six and one month at sea, and sixteen years on shore, and has been in the service forty-six years and two months.

Chas. Steedman, Commanding South Pacific Station; born in South Carolina, entered the service June 1, 1826, served at sea twenty-three years and five months, on shore fourteen years and three months, and has been in the service forty-four years and nine months.

James Alden, Commanding European Station, born in the State of New York, entered July 1st, 1828, sea service twenty-six years and eleven months, shore duty ten years and ten months, and has been in service forty-four years and nine months.

Thos. A. Selfridge, Commandant Mare Island Navy Yard, born in Massachusetts, entered the service January 1st, 1818, sea service eighteen years and four months, shore duty twenty years and eight months, in the service fifty-five years.

Theodorous Bailey, member of the Light House Board, born in New York, entered the service January 1st, 1818, sea service twenty-two years and six months, shore duty twelve years and five months, in service fifty-five years.

Medical Director—Joseph Smith, Governor Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, born in New York, entered the service March 1, 1826, sea service nineteen years and two months, shore duty fifteen years and two months, in service forty-six years and ten months.

He took an active part with the Whigs in the Legislature of 1860-61, in opposition to secession, but when finally out-voted, and the State undertook to secede, he went with his people and did what he could to preserve law and order in his State.

He was made solicitor of the Eighth Circuit Court, by the appointment of Judge French, and afterwards elected by the Legislature of 1861-62 to the same office, which he held during the continuance of the war.

At the close of the war he became a Conservative candidate for the Constitutional Convention, called under Johnson's reconstruction proclamation, but was beaten by 17 votes.

In 1865, the first Legislature organized in North Carolina after the war, elected him Judge of the Superior Courts, in which capacity he served until August, 1867, when he resigned rather than execute, while sitting as Civil Judge, General Sickles' military orders, regulating the proceedings of Courts, &c., believing that to execute said orders would be a violation of the Constitution, and of his official obligation.

Under the Congressional reconstruction measure he was nominated by the Conservatives for Governor. He declined to run for that office, but accepted a nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court.

In 1871 he was one of the Conservative candidates on the Convention ticket in Wake county, and was defeated with the rest of the Conservative ticket.

On the 20th of May, 1872, he was nominated by the Conservative Convention, at Greensboro, for Governor of the State.

His opponent—Caldwell—was declared elected by 1,500 majority, which Mr. Merrimon believes was obtained by "counting," and not by the actual vote.

He was elected to the United States Senate by a combination of the Republicans with some twenty Democrats, receiving 87 votes against 72 for Governor Vance. He will act with the Democratic Senators on party questions.

Hon. Stephen W. Dorsey, of Arkansas, is the youngest member of the Senate and the youngest ever admitted to a seat in that honorable body.

He was born in Benson, Rutland county, Vermont, February 29, 1842, received an academic education and left his native State at an early age and located in Operlin, Ohio, from which place he enlisted as a private in a battery of light artillery. After a short rendezvous in

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Distillery Sold for Taxes.

APPLICATIONS FOR PENSIONS.

Virginia's School Report.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Caldwell Investigation.

THE MODOC WAR.

Captain Jack Still in the Lava Beds.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, March 23, 1873.

Distillery Sold for Taxes.

During the time Mr. Delano was Commissioner of Internal Revenue, he, under the act of March 2, 1867, seized the distillery of Peter Schwab, in the Third District of Ohio, for non-payment of Internal Revenue taxes. The property was put up at public auction, and no other persons bidding, it was purchased by the United States. The act provided that it might be redeemed by the owner at any time within a year, but this not having been done, the Government again put the property up at public auction, and Elbert E. Brent and Henry F. Schultze bought it for $11,500. A deed, the first one ever made out by the Government on a sale for taxes, was drawn up yesterday at the Internal Revenue Bureau, and it was put in the stylish hand writing of Mrs. Helen M. B. Upsom, of that Bureau.

Applications for Pensions.

The Commissioner of Pensions has just issued a circular embracing the following provisions:

"You are advised that an act approved March 3, 1873, provides that the Commissioner of Pensions may accept declarations in claims under the act of February 14, 1871, made before any officer duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, when the applicants, by reason of infirmity of age, are unable to travel; and that it has been decided that an affidavit of a practicing physician (the magistrate certifying to his good standing) will be required to show the physical condition of each person claiming the benefit of this provision."

Virginia's School Report.

The second annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Virginia, for 1872, has just been forwarded to the Commissioner of Education. It affords the most reliable and complete statistics of educational statistics ever made in the State.

The number of high schools maintained in the State during the year was 187, attended by 7,701 pupils, many of whom will shortly enter colleges. The number of public schools in the State is 2,788 white, and 907 colored; total, 3,695; number of pupils, 119,641 white, and 46,736 colored; total, 166,377. The number of teachers is—whites, males, 2,348, females, 1,417; colored, males, 223, females, 136. The average salaries are: for males, $30.58 per month, for females, $28.23.

Terrestial Magnetism.

It is well known that the direction of the magnetic needle is not the same at all points on the earth, or in other words, it varies from the true north, and that this variation is not the same at all times.

From a table recently received at the Smithsonian Institute it appears that in 1550 the needle at the Paris Conservatory pointed 8 degrees east of the true north. In 1580 it was 11 degrees and 30 minutes east. From that time until 1666 it constantly approached the true point, and in the latter year pointed direct north. It then crossed the meridian and gradually increased its western variations until about 1814, when it was 22 degrees and 34 minutes west. From that time until the present the variation has constantly declined, and in 1871 it was at 17 degrees 50 minutes west and still approaching the true north.

Claims of Deceased 1812 Soldiers.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress last passed, the heirs of deceased soldiers who have died since the filing of their claims for pension under the act of February 14, 1871, are entitled to the account pension, as follows: First, to the widow; if there be no widow, then to the person who bore the expenses of the last illness and burial of the deceased soldier, as much as will reimburse him (or her) for the outlay thus incurred. Widows married prior to the treaty of peace, war of 1812, to the soldier, are entitled in their own right to the full pension.

A Big Fish.

Among the recent additions to the collections of the Smithsonian Institution, is a gigantic fish known as the black groper, which was caught in the St. John's river, Florida, and sent to Messrs. Wilson, Carmen & Co., of New York, who kindly presented it to the National Museum. It was received packed in ice, fresh and in good condition. It weighs about 750 pounds; its length was nearly eight feet, and its largest circumference, 5 feet 2 inches. A cast will be made of it, which will be exhibited in due season, and a preparation will be made of the skeleton.

Eronautic Ascension.

With one of the large air balloons belonging to the French Postoffice administration (used in the late siege of Paris), Gaston Tissandier recently made an ascension from Paris, with a view of obtaining information on meteorological subjects. At two thousand metres above the earth, and after having passed through layers of clouds, the voyagers found a bright sunshine and temperature of from 17 to 18 degrees. When ascending and entering the clouds—found to be in a brightly electric state—the temperature decreased to three degrees, and the balloon was surrounded with small crystals of ice.

Contour Maps.

There has been on exhibition in the Bureau of Education for some time specimens of a very interesting contour map, showing very impressively the elevations, the mountain ranges, and river courses of the country. It was expected that a sample of the map would be prepared for Vienna, but the time is too short. Mr. Smith, has notified the Commissioner of Education that he finds it impossible to have one in season for transportation.

Small Postoffices.

The following postmasters were appointed yesterday among others: Thos. J. Hawkins, at Rondout, Cumberland county, N. J., at a salary of $92; Jas. F. Johnson, at Island Creek, Jefferson county, Ohio, salary $13; Henry H. Edson, at Crittenden, Erie county, N. Y., salary $74; Wm. Williams, at East Martinsburg, Lewis county, N. Y., salary $12; Nelson A. McNeil, at Irondale, Dutchess county, N. Y., salary $12; Fielden Denning, at Carson, Boon county, Ind., salary $12.

Patent Extensions.

Simon E. Pettle, of Bethlehem, Pa., Envelopes; Mrs. B. F. Costin, of Washington, Pyrotechnic Night Signals. These signals were used during the late war, and are pronounced the best ever invented. They are now used by the French and Italian Governments.

By a combination of colors, messages in words or figures may be transmitted between distant points on land or sea at night, and the chemicals used are such as are not subject to spontaneous combustion or injury by moisture.

Had them Hired.

Yesterday the visitors to the office of the

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, D. L. FLEMING,
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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum.....$10 00
Do. for six months.....5 00
Do. for three months.....2 50
Do. for one month.....1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier.....15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

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Single subscribers.....$2 00
Clubs of five.....7 25
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A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 43f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 115⅛@115⅜.

THE murder of a well-known and estimable citizen of Brooklyn, on Friday night, adds another ghastly tragedy to the daily increasing list. Mr. Goodrich was foully murdered in his own house under circumstances which immediately recall the Nathan tragedy. That mysterious affair has not yet been explained satisfactorily.

BY nearly a hundred majority, the Massachusetts House declines to rescind its censure of Mr. Sumner's battle-flag resolution. The spirit breathed in that resolution every good man shares, but to forgive the past it is not necessary to obliterate its records. Let history stand, and let the reconciliation be consummated in the presence of it, not by vainly trying to skulk out of its sight.

COMPLETE returns from New Hampshire, with the exception of one small town that last year gave twenty Democratic majority, give Straw, for Governor, 34,010; Weston, 31,981; Blackmar, 1,059; Mason, 698; Straw's majority over all, 272. The Republicans also have two of the three members of Congress, four of the five Counselors, nine of the twelve State Senators, and at least fifty-two majority in the House. The vote for Governor is 7,217 less than last year.

THE Modocs in the lava beds occupy a most unenviable position at the present time. General Canby has so planted the United States troops and the howitzers at his command that Captain Jack will neither be able to escape nor organize raids on the settlers in the neighborhood. The Indian camp is to be completely surrounded. The movements of the soldiers are somewhat mysterious, but enough is known to venture the opinion that within the next few days Jack will either have to come to terms or fight.

WE are gratified to notice that there is a decided prospect that Caldwell will be expelled from the United States Senate. When we elaborated our views on the subject, some days since, the prospect was that he would be let off with a resolution of censure. While we have no desire to deal harshly with Caldwell, or any one else, we are anxious that the purity of the Senate shall be maintained. The danger at present is, that if so prominent an instance of wrong-doing as Caldwell's case presents is allowed to pass without reproach or censure, other wealthy aspirants to Senatorial honors will use their money to gratify their ambition. It will be observed that even Mr. Conkling, in his defense of Caldwell, admits that his conduct was pernicious and blameworthy, although he claims that it does not involve the specific crime of bribery. This is the best showing the case admits of, and this is utterly bad. If Caldwell can successfully appeal to the Kansas Legislature for a fair election, it will be well, and we shall be gratified; but as his case stands, we hope he will be refused his seat.

Two or three days since, says the Philadelphia Ledger "there was an advertisement in this paper, stating that a young man was wanted in a railroad office. Within twenty-four hours there were *nine hundred and eighty-five* applications left at the office for the advertiser. While the occurrence shows incidently the extent to which advertisements in this journal meet the notice of the particular persons whose attention it is desired to attract, we make mention of it for another purpose. There is no social error more prevalent, and but few that are more lamentable, than that of the fond, indulgent mothers and short-sighted fathers who allow their boys to grow up with no other business, trade or occupation than what they pick up in the way of "clerking" about offices and stores. All such parents or guardians can see from the number of applications for one clerkship sent to one advertiser in one day a fair indication of the number of clerks, or persons who desire to be clerks, who are vainly seeking employment in that capacity. There is a fearful excess of young men, and indeed of men of mature age, who desire to go into offices or stores to write or to do 'anything,' as some of them express it. When such persons get out of employment they generally have long and weary waits—month after month and year after year—before they can get other places, for the reason indicated in the above figures—there are a thousand persons at hand to fill any *one* vacancy that occurs. No one should bring up a boy so that his only or chief qualification for useful employment in his manhood is his fitness to act as clerk, book-keeper or attendant in an office or store. 'Nine times out of ten' the boys and men so brought up lead lives of disappointment and penury."

THE International Peace Congress proposes to hold a meeting in New York next Fall, probably during the month of October, with the view of elaborating a code of International law which shall do away with war, as a means of settling difficulties between nations. This organization has been in existence several years, and has been gradually rising in respectability and influence, until now it commands the respectful attention of eminent jurists and publicists in this country and Europe. In order to secure the success of its next meeting, it has sent an agent to Europe, to confer with influential persons, of different nations, with the view of securing co-operation and attendance at the meeting. The mission has, thus far, been eminently successful. At Paris, a large and influential meeting was held, and another will be had on the return of the agent from other European capitals. At Tunis, he had a long interview with Count Sclopis, the President of the Geneva Board of Arbitration, who entered heartily into the subject, and promised to submit his views in writing to the Congress, when it shall assemble. At Rome, Manairi, a leading member of Parliament and Professor of Law in the University, has given his approval in writing. Thus in England, Paris, Vienna, Turin and Rome decided success has already been achieved. The basis of the existing movement is the Treaty of Washington,—the idea being to establish a Court of International arbitration, free from Governmental influence, to which shall be submitted all differences between nationalities. While fully endorsing the idea, we can see very many and serious difficulties in the way of the success of the project. It will be difficult to make it ungovernmental, and yet clothe the Court of Arbitration with the ability to command respect for its decisions. Thus no International arrangement could have prevented the Franco-German war, with an Emperor driven by home influences as Napoleon was. Still the aim is commendable, and we wish it success.

PROHIBITION OR LICENSE!

The vote of Friday last in Pittsburgh and Allegheny was unmistakably an emphatic verdict against the prohibitory policy, in regard to the sale of liquors as a beverage. There is no doubt on this point; the result cannot be misunderstood or explained away. The advantages of the canvass were with the prohibitionists, for the opponents of local option at the outset were guilty of certain follies, especially in taking possession of the City Hall meeting, that aroused the community and enlisted many who had been indifferent, in the warfare against the license system. If the vote had been taken a few days after that meeting, the result might have been different; but it is a fact that cannot be gainsaid, that after the excitement consequent on that absurd demonstration had died away, the opponents of local option steadily gained supporters even from the ranks of those who had been vigorously against them at the start. This is easily explained by the fact that at first no attention was paid to the immense property interests involved in the election. When that began to dawn on the public mind, and the ramifications and extent of the distilling, brewing and vending business began to be appreciated, the tide set in with great force against a policy that seemed to threaten the virtual confiscation of large investments and the overthrow of manufactures employing very great numbers of persons, directly and indirectly. In the face of such considerations the morality or baleful results of the retail traffic were lost sight of. This, in fact, was the strong argument with the opponents of local option, and enough practical illustrations of its soundness were given by the liquor interest to bring it home directly to the pockets of a good many business men who never dreamed their prosperity was remotely connected with the business, the people were called on to extirpate by their votes.

There is another reason why this vote should be accepted by the temperance people as conclusive and absolute against any further attempts to introduce in this community the New England prohibitory policy, for that is what local option means. They secured a vote on their extreme and arbitrary principle, as we have said, under the most favorable circumstances; and, besides, were not embarrassed by any defence of the inquisitorial and offensive laws that have been found necessary in the New England States, to give to prohibition the semblance of being enforced, such as a State constabulary, and laws authorizing searches, seizures and confiscations; laws so foreign to the habits and thoughts of our people that if the probability of their enactment had entered into the canvass—and they have been found a necessary adjunct of the prohibitory system—the vote would have been still more emphatic against local option. In all respects, therefore, the temperance people made their canvass under the most favorable circumstances, and we cannot resist the conclusion from the light before us, that if they had been compelled to defend as part of their system the rigorous measures necessary to carry out the law, instead of ten thousand majority against them in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, it would more likely have been one-half greater. We state these convictions plainly, for it is due to the public interests, and the welfare and good temper of the community, that the agitation for a prohibitory law in these two cities should be suspended, and the ardent fancies of enthusiasts, with a mission, such as the people have been listening to, should be discarded as something very impracticable. That they are, will scarcely be disputed in the face of Friday's vote.

But with the rejection of prohibition by the people, must all warfare against intemperance and the terrible and *unlawful* abuses of the liquor traffic cease? Not at all. Practical reformers and law-abiding citizens are simply brought face to face with a very simple proposition, and that is the strict enforcement of existing license laws, something that in the past has been a good deal lost sight of in the demand for more advanced and thorough legislation. The license law for this county is a very stringent one, and was framed with much thoughtful care to mitigate some of the evils of the liquor traffic that are within the reach of legal restraint; especially those flowing from the illicit sale, sales to minors and habitual drunkards, the sale on Sundays, and also the vending of adulterated liquids, something, by the way, very difficult to reach. Now we believe it is possible to enlist in the enforcement of this law the most influential and public spirited of the men who fought Prohibition, and especially many person who keep licensed houses, and yet aim to conduct a legitimate and decent business. It is certainly the pecuniary interest of these men that the low, unlicensed doggeries, the fruitful hot beds of so much misery and vice, should be stamped out of existence. The licensed saloons and restaurants pay a pretty round figure for the legal sanction they obtain for their business, and it is to their pecuniary loss the illicit sale is carried on in almost every square in some parts of the city. To commence with, cannot there be a concert of action between the moderate and practical temperance people and the keepers of licensed houses and the liquor interest generally—the respectable part of it—to eradicate, completely and thoroughly, every unlicensed saloon, restaurant, or whisky hole in the city. That done, the traffic will be confined within narrower limits, and rest entirely in the hands of men endorsed by the license board "as citizens of the United States of temperate habits and good moral character." It will then be within the control and supervision of the authorities, and it is notorious that this is not now the case. To do this effectually, the co-operation of the licensed retailers is necessary, and they should willingly concede it, not only on the high ground of their duty as citizens, but from motives of self-interest. If an arrangement of this kind can be entered into, we believe the present license system would be recognized as a permanent policy, and all agitation for further restrictive measures would cease. This would relieve the legitimate liquor interest, in all its varied branches, from the embarrassments and losses that follow these periodical agitations for extreme legislation, which never seem to accomplish any permanent good. And there is sure to be such demands so long as these vile haunts exist in every part of the city, where the most poisonous liquors are sold to every unfortunate who can bring to the till of the keeper a few pennies as the price of his vile compounds.

Candidly, we believe the view we take of this subject, merits the study and earnest co-operation of all engaged in the liquor interest, whether as brewers and distillers, or wholesale dealers and retailers. They must know from experience that one defeat will not disarm or materially discourage the temperance people; not even the moderate ones, to say nothing of the zealots. Their aid in such a policy as we have indicated will be invaluable, because it will be effective, and in their own interest—without referring to the humanitarian aspects of such work,—to the extent of placing their business on a permanent basis, free it from these frequent agitations that must embarrass it, and most decidedly elevate its character and standing in the community. We think we can promise that they will be met in an amicable spirit by the temperance people, and that a plan of action can be readily agreed on for the enforcement of existing laws that will promise good results to the reasonable men of both parties.

The principle we advocate is a very simple one. Give all existing laws a fair and honest trial; not in the spirit of using the laws as merely weapons against the liquor traffic, but to honorably and justly maintain their rules in the interest of the whole people. That's all; if it fails in good results, we may be sure the agitation we have lately passed through, after a time, will be renewed. However, we don't believe it will fail. The more glaring evils of the liquor traffic, we are satisfied, can be cured by a stringent license system, and anything beyond that is of doubtful expediency, and so far as this county is concerned, clearly repugnant to the wishes of the people.

MORE than $35,000,000 was paid by residents of the United States for paintings and statuary, last year, most of which came from Europe.

STATE ITEMS.

LANCASTER CITY goes for license by about one thousand majority.

THE majority for license in Erie is 1,310. Mayor Reed was unanimously re-elected on Friday.

FIFTEEN ladies graduated as doctors of medicine at the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, on Thursday.

MRS. POLLARD, widow of the late E. A. Pollard, author of the "Lost Cause," delivered a lecture at York, on Monday evening last.

MR. MILO GROSCOST, of Brighton township, Beaver county, had sixteen sheep killed and four badly torn by dogs, one day last week.

THE school building known as the Ross School House, in Blacklick township, Cambria county, was destroyed by fire on Friday morning.

AT the election in Titusville, on Friday last, John Fertig, citizens' candidate, was elected Mayor by 481 majority, and license was carried by a majority of 459.

ON the 8th inst., a little daughter of Mr. Klinger, in Penn township, Snyder county, had her teeth knocked out and part of the lower jaw torn away by the kick of a horse.

ON and after the first of April next the Phoenix Iron Company will advance the wages of their employes by placing them where they were before the five per cent. reduction.

THE following Venango county postmasters have been appointed by the President: Rob't J. Canan, Franklin; J. B. Howe, Oil City; William Miller, Petroleum Centre; A. W. Merrick, Shamburg.

A STEAM saw mill belonging to Emit Marsteller, two miles north of Fairview village, on the Mercer and Meadville turnpike, was burned on last Saturday night, together with some lumber. Loss about $1,500; insured for $800.

JOHN P. CARMANY, of Lehigh county, has a calf two or three weeks old, which, instead of a coat of hair, is covered with wool like a lamb, and has a tail like that innocent animal. It is of the ordinary size, but rather a strange looking "baste."

THE West Franklin Hotel, kept by Westfall Enuis, at Towanda, was destroyed by fire Tuesday morning. The progress of the flames was so rapid, after being discovered, that it was impossible to remove any of the contents of the building.

GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP, Crawford county, has a sensation. A man named Taylor, after having secured the autograph of a number of confiding neighbors to a quantity of bankable paper, sold his farm to two different parties and then decamped with another man's wife.

THE Post Office at Pittston was robbed on Thursday night last; the safe was blown open and some sixty dollars, belonging to the Episcopal congregation, left for safe keeping, and about one thousand dollars' worth of postage stamps taken. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

IN overhauling the effects of Jas. Hanna, at Mercer, previous to taking him to the penitentiary, to serve a twelve years' sentence, the Sheriff found a fur robe in his trunk, which proved to be one which had been stolen from James A. Stranahan, Esq., a few weeks previous. The robe was worth about $30.

A LITTLE girl, two years old, daughter of David Gill, of Worth township, Mercer county, was fatally injured on Friday last. Mr. Gill had hauled a large log into his yard, out of which to make a land roller. The little child, with two others, was playing upon it, when it started to roll, catching and crushing her so badly that she died in the course of an hour.

JOHN CHRISTINZ, of East Conemaugh, Cambria county, was found hanging by the neck, perfectly dead, on Saturday morning, in the attic story of his boot and shoe shop at that place. Mr. C. had left his house on Friday morning, after assuring his wife that he was going to Johnstown to employ a shoemaker to work for him, but his continued absence exciting alarm, search was instituted and continued until the appalling fact was revealed that he had committed suicide, as above stated. The deceased held the offices of Burgess and Justice of the Peace at the time of his death. He was born in Geldenhousen, Germany, was aged about forty-five years, and had served his adopted country bravely in the late war.

ON Saturday, the 8th inst., a wagon belonging to Mr. C. Kelly, of Union township, Lawrence county, broke down near the residence of Mr. Alex, Carpenter, and was left at the side of the road. During the night the spokes were cut and the tongue sawed off. On Sunday morning tracks were discovered leading to Mr. Carpenter's blacksmith shop, where it is supposed the miscreants procured the saw and axe with which to accomplish their design. The tracks had been made with heavy hob-nailed shoes, with iron heel plates, and suspicion fell upon two miners formerly employed by Mr. Kelly, who had made threats against him on account of having been discharged. Acting upon these suspicions, Mr. Kelly had them arrested.

OHIO NEWS.

THE Youngstown Gas Company has increased its capital stock $40,000.

MR. SHARKY, of Youngstown, lays claim to the honors of the oldest "inhabitant" of Mahoning county. She stands 96 in the shade.

THE Massillon *American* says that 58,000 railroad ties are wanted for the Valley Railway, to be delivered on the line between Canton and Akron.

WESTERVILLE has the honor of "egging" a Methodist minister for preaching on temperance. He rapped some of the members over the head, and that's what's the matter.

THE Ironton *Register* says: "Inside of five years the furnaces of Lawrence county will make pig iron cheaper than any furnace in the United States. They will use their own stone coal."

WHILE several boys were playing around some cars on a side track Saturday, at Youngstown, the brakes were loosened on one, starting the cars, which ran over and killed a boy named Stapleton.

A MAN by the named of J. J. Broadstone, aged 76 years, residing in Franklin township, Summit county, fell from the roof of his building on Friday last, and died soon after from the injuries received.

CHARLES BUCKINGHAM was killed in Clarke & Van Heyde's coal mines, at New Straitsville, on Wednesday of last week. While "bearing in" the coal fell from the top and almost instantly killed him.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, who was scalded by a locomotive of the P. C. & St. L. Railway, near the Coshocton Coal Company's chute, a few weeks ago, died last Friday, from the effects of the injuries he received.

THE Alliance *Local* of the 15th says: Since that "old Bible" question is going the rounds, we will simply state that D. G. Hester beats them all, having in his possession one printed in 1539, being 334 years old.

GUYFREY HECK, quite a wealthy citizen of Tuscarawas county, who, while drunk some eighteen months ago, murdered a man named Fred Steffens, at Lock No. 17, in that county, has been sentenced to one year in the Ohio Penitentiary.

ROBERT MCCLEART, of Brownstown, a small place eight miles south of Upper Sandusky, committed suicide Thursday morning, by hanging himself with a halter, in the stable. He had been sick for some three months, which is the supposed cause of his committing the deed.

A MAN named Leonard Greenwalt, an employe at the car works at Dayton, was found in the canal, Friday morning week, at the rear of his residence, on Water street, frozen to death. It is supposed that he fell in accidentally, the night before, and was overcome by the cold, as the water was not deep enough to drown.

A VERDICT for four thousand dollars was returned by the jury Thursday, in the Court of Common Pleas, at Mansfield, in the case of J. J. Barnard against Wm. Dobbs, for the alleged seduction and debauchery of a daughter of Barnard's, aged fourteen years, in October, 1871. Dobbs is an extensive farmer and has a wife and family.

URIAH Teagarden, who lives on the New Lisbon road, some five miles south of Salem, is the owner of a cow which was delivered of a calf, the first of last week, which in its formation presented an unusual and extraordinary appearance. When born the entrails were located on the ridge of the back, in a perfect state of development and grown fast as though natural and perfect in their place.

A BREEDING sow, belonging to Geo. W. Teel, of Sulphur Springs, Crawford county, was on the 14th day of December, 1872, buried under a straw-stack made on that day, on the occasion of threshing out the grain. The animal was missed at once and supposed to have been covered up, but no effort was made to find her, as no hope was entertained of her under existing circumstances. On the 11th ult. the missing sow resurrected herself from the remaining base of the stack, after being buried a period of 57 days.

ON LAST Friday morning Elias Eyster, aged 70 years, residing one and a half miles west of Washingtonville, was found dead in an out-house. He went out after breakfast, and after being absent an unusual length of time, his wife, who is a cripple, became uneasy and sent a grandchild to look after him. The child soon returned with the tidings that she had found grandpa with his eyes shut. Black spots were visible upon different parts of the body, indicating that death was caused from heart disease.

PERSONAL.

BISMARCK'S wife is tall, slender, plain, and not his secretary.

MINNIE MYRTLE MILLER has been lecturing to good houses in Ohio and Indiana.

MISS EDMONIA LEWIS, the colored American sculptress in Rome, is going to be married.

MRS. HESTER SHAW, of Lumberton, N. J., died, last week, at the age of one hundred and four.

THE intellect of the Empress Carlotta is said to be becoming clearer as she draws daily nearer to death.

HENRY WARD BEECHER made only $12,000 during his recent lecture tour, and says he is with the poor man against the capitalist.

THE Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has accepted the protectorate of the Hospice, near Jerusalem, to be founded by the Maltese Knights.

"GIOVANNI BATISTA FALOIERA" looks big on the theatrical bills, and that's why Richard O. Jones adopted it. As Dick Jones he would'nt amount to shucks.

THE widow of Sir Alfred Joseph Tichborne, whose estates are the plum for which the claimant fights, was married a few days since to a Captain Wickham.

SENOR CASTELAR has written to Mr. Arnold, of the London *Echo*, to thank him for the assurance "that the Spanish Republic has the sympathy of all classes in England."

LORD LYTTON directed in his will that his epitaph should be in his mother tongue, and that his funeral expenses should not exceed those usual to the burial of private gentlemen.

GEN. RICHARD TAYLOR, son of ex-President Zachary Taylor, sailed in the steamer Tybee, last week, for Samana Bay. He has a commission to aid in the organization of the government.

THE widow of Horatio Ames is suing her brothers-in-law, Oakes and Oliver, for $50,000, said to have been received from the Navy Department on behalf of her late husband and illegally retained by them.

MISS SARAH SMILEY, a converted Quakeress, who was baptised in New York about a year ago, now fills a pulpit in an uptown Bostou Baptist church, and draws crowds to her elegant and forcible sermons.

JUDGE JOSEPH G. BOWMAN, formerly United States Assessor for the First Indiana District, committed suicide at Vincennes, Ind., by stabbing himself with a carving knife. Illness unsettled his mind.

THE Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* says that Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, of Hartford, sister of Henry Ward Beecher, has become a Universalist, and preached in the Universalist church, at Bridgeport, on Sunday.

REV. DR. JABEZ SWAN, a noted Baptist minister, whose golden wedding was celebrated at his house, in New London, Conn., a few months ago, has become violently insane, and has been taken to the Hartford Retreat.

MR. ANSON G. PHELPS DODGE, now living in Toronto, Canada, son of William E. Dodge of New York, has renounced his American citizenship, and by a special statute, has lately become a subject of Queen Victoria.

THE Princess Pierre Bonaparte went to Camden House after the death of the Emperor, as did other members of the family, and was received with respect and esteem notwithstanding her mantau-making shop in London.

THE Viscountess Vigier recently sang at a performance given in aid of the poor at Nice, by the Cercle la Mediterranee. She played Amina, in the "Somnanmbula," with great perfection, and obtained a receipt of 16,000 francs.

AGASSIZ is described as follows: "His figure is portly. His voice is full and rich. His smile is geniality itself. He smiles not with his lips alone, but with his merry brown eyes, with his whole kind, expressive, beaming face."

A CRAZY woman, Jane P. Thurston, who signs herself proprietor of the United States and kingdom of Great Britain, has an advertisement in the Washington Chronicle warning President Grant to leave the White House without further delay.

MRS. REBECCA HARDING DAVIS, now a mature mind of thirty-five, divides her time between novels and editorials, and fact. She is excellent at solemn reflections, and makes a judicious use of Scripture names, of which her own is one.

KATE FIELD "looks arch and mischievous." She is "versatile, accomplished, growing handsomer every day, proud of a touch of mercury in her Irish blood, born of an actor and actress, ought to be herself on the stage, and would make a 'schoolmarm' that no prudent and skin valuing urchin would ever think of playing truant from."

GRACE GREENWOOD is a lovely woman of thirty; her eyes piercing and brilliant, her hair flowing like her style, and her subscribed hand-writing hurried and wayward—as if in haste to get off her Washington letter to the *Times* in season for the mail. Such a face would look fine in marble. Its features are regular, its expression almost classic. Grace was the one American female writer who, of all others, was most admired by Charles Dickens.

HON. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, who has lived to a mature age as a bachelor, is about to lead to the altar Miss Anna Fox, daughter of the late George S. Fox, of Westchester county. Miss Fox is a lady of unusual accomplishments, belonging to the very blue blood of New York Quakerism, on her mother's side, grand-daughter of the late Thomas Leggett, and some ten or twelve years younger than her affianced husband. Those particular cronies of "Gus" Schell, Samuel J. Tilden and John Cochrane, are still bachelors, and are said to regard this matrimonial venture with anxiety.

VARIOUS ITEMS

THE number of school-houses in the State of Minnesota is 1,470, valued at $1,703,326.

NOVA SCOTIA yielded in the ten years ending January 1, 1871, about eight tons of gold, valued at $3,640,856.

THE country journals severely condemn the conduct of the hens that are standing around barnyard doors doing nothing, while eggs are selling at fifty cents a dozen.

A RHODE ISLAND man has invented a torpedo in the shape of a kernel of corn, which is designed for the beguilement of crows. As soon as the offensive bird takes hold of it, it explodes and blows the top of his head off.

WHILE the auctioneer at an auction sale near Sheffield, England, was in the act of saying, "Going, going, gone," the floor gave way, and about thirty people were precipitated below into the kitchen. Nine of the thirty were injured, and removed to their homes in carts.

IN a divorce case in St. Paul, last week, the wife proved that her husband had been drunk seven-eighths of the time for the past two years; and he proved by the books of the railroad company, that during the same period, he had, by working extra time, put in from thirty to thirty-two days each month.

B. GRATZ BROWN has written a letter to the St. Louis *Globe* defending the administration of the Missouri Penitentiary. If the penitentiary of his State is so nice a place, why did he take so much interest in the attempt to procure the pardon and release of one of the Reno gang from that pleasant institution?

IN Venezuela there is a curious phenomenon, called the "Cow Tree." It looks dead and withered, but when the trunk is bored a nourishing milk comes forth. It is at sunrise that the vegetable fountain runs most freely. At that time the blacks and natives are seen coming from all parts provided with large bowls to receive the milk.

THE Treasury Department in 1799 instituted inquiries as to the cost of supporting a genteel family in Washington, and the estimate returned placed the amount at $2,549.78 for the year 1789, 1790 and 1791, rising to $4,163.66 in 1792 and 1793. Among the items included, showing the style of living on which the estimate was based, was the keeping of two horses and the wages of four servants.

THE man Kelsey, who disappeared quite mysteriously from Woodside, Long Island, a few months ago, with a well-applied coat of tar and feathers, still continues, it appears, to keep his whereabouts from the knowledge of his friends. It is thought although there is a strong desire to seize on his person for a sufficient length of time to warrant the discharge from bail of the gentlemen accused with having gone "too far" in punishing him for disreputable conduct toward a highly respectable family. This makes it all the more annoying in that Kelsey has frequently been seen since the night of his disappearance by persons having no authority to arrest him.

Equalization of Valuations.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The general expression of the people seems to convey serious doubts that the equalization of valuations for taxation can be satisfactorily and correctly accomplished, and the taxes for 1873 be levied for collection as the law provides, within the time allowed by the ordinance.

The undertaking is too large to be performed in a couple of months, and it is too important to be run over hastily and carelessly. A great deal of care must be observed by the Board of Revision in the examination and comparison of each individual valuation to arrive at a correct equalization, otherwise the valuations will be more muddled and unsatisfactory than they were before.

No one will deny that equalization of valuations is not absolutely necessary to ensure a fair and equal distribution of the general and common expenses of the city among the people, and for the same object we should have uniformity in the rates of taxation for city purposes, throughout the corporation.

There are many shrewd business men in the City Councils, who have certainly discovered by this time that the provisions of the equalization ordinance, even if they were sufficiently sound and strong to enforce obedience and punish the disobedient and fractious property holder, cannot be successfully and satisfactorily carried out this year; and they must have also discovered that the discrimination now existing in the rates of taxation for city purposes, is unjust and unfair. If those discoveries have been made, then there would seem to be no impropriety or injustice in the Councils putting a stop to any further expense to the tax-payers in experimenting on the former, and petitioning the Legislature to correct the great wrong that is inflicted by the latter.

The County Commissioners seem to be the only parties competent under the present laws to correct the valuations of property which now exist. All that is needed to secure equalization is for the County Commissioners to require the assessors to value property as the law requires, which, it is alleged, the commissioners intend doing. If that be done, the grist will be taken from the city equalization mill.

Under the present gloomy prospects of anything being effected to the advantage of the tax-payers under the present equalization ordinance, would it not be well for the Councils, as we before intimated, to stop further operations of the Board of Revision until further notice; and also confer with the County Commissioners relative to the valuing of property in accordance with the law.

This course no doubt, would be satisfactory to the taxpayers, so far as the valuation of property is concerned, but they wouldn't all feel comfortable and easy so long as that abominable discrimination in the rates of taxation for city purposes is above ground. N.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at DR. KEYSER'S establishment, No. 107 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 107 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

New Stock, New Goods of all kinds, Family Medicines, Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumes of every variety. All our goods are fresh, and we guarantee them strictly pure, and of the very best quality. Call and examine our large and well selected stock.

Mrs. A. Wilson & Co.'s Spanish Water Only for the hair. Ladies and gentlemen are the interested parties in this article, for they are all interested in their own personal appearance. Don't be alarmed, your hair will not fade—the hair will turn gray—and we defy you to find ourselves approaching old age and yellow hair early in life. There is a dread of becoming old that cannot be overcome. Sold only in Pittsburgh

AT JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

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STEAM ENGINES,
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Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

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Sewer, Water and Gas Pipe.
Also Fine Lining and Hot Air Pipe, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fire Brick, Fire Tile and Fire Clay, Chimney Tops, Stovepipe Rings, Window Arches, Corner Blocks, Rough Course Chimney Coping, Cellar Window Orbs, etc.
Also Dealer in Beaver Round and Howard Cook Stoves, Ash Pit and Bake Oven Doors, Bell Traps, &c.

IMPORTANT
FRENCH
MEDICAL DISCOVERY
Consumption, Chlorosis, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Anemia, Dyspepsia, and Scrofulous Diseases
RADICALLY CURED
With the Elixir J. F. Bernard, of Paris.
Information and Instructions sent (free) to all who desire it.
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THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.
PROCTER & GAMBLE'S
Mottled German Soap.
This Soap has been sold for more than 18 years. It is a economy to buy it, as it is sold at the price of ordinary soaps and does more washing, being harder, will not waste, yet washes easy. Try it of your nearest grocer.
This Soap is packed *Honestly. Can you afford to pay for what you do not receive?*
J. R. HUNTER,
Jobber in Wholesale Agent.
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GET THE BEST
Howe Standard.
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Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tuck er's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fix tures, and all kinds of Platform Scales.
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EGGS! EGGS!
I will sell Eggs for hatching at $3 per dozen from 20 varieties of pure bred fowls. Reference given.
Address DR. C. LEWIS,
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H. B. SWOOPE,
Attorney-at-Law,
And United States District Attorney, will attend to professional business entrusted to him, both in Federal and State Courts.
Office in CUSTOM HOUSE, Second Story.

HAVANA CIGARS.—A FRESH INVOICE just received. "Flor del Fumar," "Vilies de Villas," "Upmann," "Murlin" and "Golden Eagle," "La Concha, Reina Victoria and London sizes. For sale at lowest prices by the box or at retail by
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
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165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
New Styles "Hats."
New Ribbons, in new shades.
Flowers, &c., &c., in latest Spring Styles.
Ladies' Lace and Embroidered Sets.
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ARRIVING DAILY
Spring Dress Goods
In all the Newest Shades, at very low prices.
Ladies' New Spring Shawls.
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All at very low prices, at
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LARGE ARRIVALS OF
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New Fringes and Gimps, Thread Guipure and Yak Lace.
Elegant Novelties in Plain and Tassel, Jet and Silk Ornaments.
Dress Buttons and Loops.
Lace Berthas, &c., &c.
Real Whitby and Jet Jewelry.
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Jet Ornaments and Head Bands.
Black and Gilt, Pearl, Ivory and Russia Leather Fans.
Ladies' Morocco and Russia Leather Satchels and Portmonnaies.
New Shades Gros Grain and Taffeta Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons.
Fine Watered, Gros Grain Taffetta and Plaid Sash Ribbons.
New Novelties in Crepe De Chene, Silk and Swiss Lace Collarettes, Fichus and Bows.
Illusion and Blond Bows.
Plaiting and Neck Ruchings, new styles.
Plain and Striped Nainsooks.
Victoria and Striped Lawns.
White Piques.
Striped and Fancy Linen Lawns.
A choice lot of French Embroidered and Applique Bands.
New Hamburg Embroideries, every day.
Spanish and Brussels Net Veils.
Real Thread, Brussels, Silk, Spanish and Chenille Spot Nets.
We will open this week a full line of "Golden Wheel" as well as other po pular makes of
Black Dress Silks,
All of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices. Do not fail to see our assortment of Ladies' spring Styles Cloths, Doltons, Talmas, Sacques and Paletots. House Sacques and Jackets. Also, Misses Sacques and Capes now on sale at our
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At very low figures.
Black and Striped Silks, Black Alpacas, Fine Mohairs, all the New Shades in Dress Goods.
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Also for sale a choice lot of CITY and COUNTY BONDS, paying 10 to 12 per ct. interest.

Investors are requested to call for full information.

mh18

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 22, 1873.

A late decision in Elizabeth, New Jersey, is of interest. A property owner who had failed to pay his assessment for an improvement, attempted to prevent the city from selling his lot by instituting a claim of the mortgage. The Court decided that the mortgage was not good as against the city's claim, and the higher Court affirmed the decision. This decision is of special interest to persons investing in mortgages, for the mortgage, although a first mortgage, may be cancelled or proceeded by heavy assessments for improvements. For this reason mortgages may not be as profitable or safe an investment as they are popularly supposed to be.

Money to-day has been comparatively easy, though balances are kept well in hand in consequence of the near approach of the first of April. Trade is brightening up, and it is probable that as the spring advances a greater feeling of ease will be produced.

The following is the New York bank statement:

Loans, decrease	$2,823,800
Specie, increase	28,500
Legal tenders, decrease	413,500
Deposits, decrease	1,471,900
Circulation, increase	31,600

The Philadelphia "Press" says:

The money market assumed a decidedly unconfortable tone to-day, and borrowers were compelled to pay dearly for accommodation. The ruling rate for money was 12 per cent. on good collaterals, but temporary loans were made at various points from that up to 18 per cent. As one party remarked in regard to the situation, "It was not so much a question of rates as it was one of getting the money." The scarcity was very marked, and shows to a certain extent the banker's manipulations. Outside of this fact many of the present stringency, however, some of the most positive opponents of an increased money circulation are beginning to see that they have been in error. A prominent example occurred today when, in reply to a question as to the cause of the prevailing tightness, a cotemporary replied: "There is no use to talk about it, there is not money enough to do the business of the country. Either Congress must give us relief or there must come a general smash." This is the doctrine which The Press has long advocated, and every day new proofs of its correctness are presenting themselves. Even if the condition of the market is aggravated by depriving capitalists, it does not lessen the fact that a necessity exists for placing it beyond their power, which it would be if there were money enough to meet the wants of the country.

The latest news concerning the failure of the Bank of Republic, of New York, is that the entire capital and surplus has been sunk.

The principal in the recent London forgeries would to have been arrested in New York.

Luther S. Kauffman, Stock and Note Broker, 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold	115¾	115¾
U. S. Sixes—1881	117	117
" —coupons		117
5-20s—1862	115¾	116
5-20—1864	115¾	116
" 1865	116	117
" 1865 new	114¾	115
" 1867	116½	117
" 1868—coupons	116¾	116¾
10-40s	110¾	110¾
E-60s—coupons		113¾
Currency	113¾	113¾
New 5 per cents	113¾	113¾

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	100½	101¾
Erie	65¾	65¾
R. H. & E.	37¾	38
C. C. & I. C.	56¾	56¾
St. Paul		75¾
Do. preferred		90¾
Michigan Southern	93¾	93¾
Do. Central	105	105¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88	88½
Rock Island	114¾	114¾
North Western Common		88
Do. preferred		93¾
Pacific Mail	54¾	54¾
Western Union Telegraph	87¾	87¾
Ohio & Mississippi	45¾	47
Union Pacific	34¾	34¾
Toledo & Wabash	72¾	72¾
Fort Wayne	94	94
Adams Express	94¾	94¾
American Express	68¾	68¾
U. S. Express	73	74
Harlem	125	126

NEW YORK, March 22, 1873.

Gold opened at 115¾@115¾, held at 115¾, and closed at 115¾@115¾. Loans were 7 per cent. to-day for carrying. Bank clearings $56,000,000. Governments and State bonds dull. Money was easier to-day, owing to the favorable bank statement and a disposition on the part of the leaders to make two days' interest; early transactions were at 1-32 but in the afternoon there was a gradual decline to par and 1-64 premium, which was as favorable than was generally expected. An advance of $6,000,000 in legal tenders would not affect the 25 per cent. required. Specie export movement is not likely to be checked much more at this time. Though there was a decided rally at the very wind-up, when Erie reached 65¾ in the regular way, 65¾ buyer 3 days; Pacific Mail went up to 55¾, and Harlem to 126. Western Union moved up to 87¾, and New York Central to 101@101¾. The day was one of the most uninteresting on the street.

GOVERNMENTS—Sixes, coupons of 1881, 119; 5-20s of '62, 116; do '64, 116; do '65, 117; do '67, 117; do '68, 118¾; new 5s, 113¾; 10-40s, 110¾; currency, 113½.

STATE BONDS—Missouri, 6s, Tennessee, old, 62; do new, 61¾; Virginias, new, 61¾; do old, 61; North Carolina old, 36; do new, 17.

STOCKS—Canton, 36; Western Union Telegraph Company, 87¾; Quicksilver, 29; Adams Express, 94; Wells, Fargo & Company Express, 85¾; American Merchants' Union Express, 68; United States Express, 74; Pacific Mail, 55; New York Central, 101¾; Erie, 65¾; Reading, 96¾; Pittsburgh, 90; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Chicago, 92; Rock Island, 114¾; New Jersey Central, 103½; do Rights, 3; Illinois Central, 126; Wabash, 72¾; Northwestern, 87¾; do preferred, 93¾; St. Paul, 75; do preferred, 90¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 47; Boston, Hartford & Erie, 4¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 88; Michigan Central, 105; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 94; Milwaukee & St. Paul, 37; do preferred, 75; do Rock Island, 114¾; New Jersey Central, 103½; do Rights, 3; Western Union Telegraph, 87¾; Quicksilver, 29; Terre Haute, 15; do preferred, 40; Chicago & Alton, 112; do preferred, 125; Ohio & Mississippi, 47¾; Columbus & Cincinnati, 47¾; Burlington & Quincy, 119; Lake Shore, 88¾; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Illinois Central, 126; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 88; Central Pacific, 93¾; Union, 83¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108¾; Hartford & Erie 4¾; Bankers' bills, 107¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 22, 1873.

APPLES—The receipts seem to be increasing, but as yet the supply, especially of good fruit, is light, and prices remain unchanged: $2@2.50 per bri for common to fair, and $4.75@5.25 for good to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—45@55 cents per gallon.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 33@35 cents per lb.

BEANS—$2@2.25 per bushel.

BUTTER—While the receipts have been increasing for some days past, the demand for the better grades is fully up to the supply and prices remain unchanged: 30@32c for prime to medium, 30@28 for prime to choice, and 25 for extra.

CARBON OIL—Is quoted at 45½@45½ by the car load; 45½@46 additional for smaller lots.

DRIED FRUIT—The market continues dull, and considerably overstocked with both Peaches and Apples, while there is no change in prices.

CANNED GOODS—The demand continues light, and it begins to look as if considerable stock will have to be carried over until next year. Prices, however, remain unchanged: Peaches, 2's, $2@2.25; 3's, $2.50; Pine Apples, 2's, $3@3.25; 3's, $3@3.50; Corn, $2 other brands, $2.50@2.75; Tomatoes $2@2.50.

CHEESE—There is a fair demand for good stock, while common and medium are dull: 12@ 12¾ for prime New York Goshen; and 10@11c for good Ohio.

EGGS—There is a fair demand, and prices are still maintained; sales at 20c—mostly at the inside figure. We do not look for a decline next week until the weather moderates—the market is controlled just now by the thermometer.

FLOUR—The market has been quiet, all week though there is a fair local demand, and prices remain unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $5.25@5.50; Winter, $5.25@5.75; Minnesota, $6.25 for choice Minnesotas, and $8.50@9.00 for fair to choice red winter wheat. In sold a good deal of the flour branded and sold as winter wheat, is mixed; having been made from spring and winter wheat ground together, however this is a matter of no importance, providing the quality is all right and we hear of no complaint—furthermore, this mixing has had considerable to do with the recent decline.

GRAIN—Trade has been very quiet for some days past, but now that anti-Benedict has been defeated, we presume that the shippers and distillers will feel better, and that an increased demand for Rye, Corn and Barley will be the result. Wheat is in light supply and quiet, but unchanged, $1.75@1.80 for fair to prime red, and $1.85@ 1.90 for white. Our millers have not commenced to use much wheat as yet, but the indications are, however unpalateable it may be, that they will be forced to it before long as the decline is very materially, while the price of winter wheat is still maintained. The Oat market is quiet and lower but unchanged, may be quoted at 41@42 for black; 42@44 for good mixed; and 45@46 for prime white. Shelled Corn is quiet and unchanged, 60@60 cents for yellow and 51@52c free in elevator. Bar Corn, 58@55. Rye, 85@90. Barley, $2@2.50 for spring, and 95@1.75 for fall.

GROCERIES—The steamer Merrimac arrived at New York, Thursday, from Rio, with 14,000 bags of coffee. The Hansa arrived in the same port with 10,000 bags. Stocks are steadily accumulating at the sea ports, and the market continues in good demand. Sugars are steady at 9½c per lb, as compared with the highest point. Sugars continue quiet and unchanged, and the same is true of Molasses.

COFFEE—Rio, Choice, 23; Prime, 22; Good, 21c. Java, Choice, 28; Prime, 27; Good, 26. Roasted Rio, 27 to 30; Roasted Java, 28@34 to 36. Jamaica, package, 32; loose, 31.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9; prime, 8¾; Patna, 8@ 8¼; Rangoon, 7¾@8.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 13¼; Crushed, Granulated and Powdered, 12¾; Standard A, 12¼; B, 11¾; C, 11¼; Extra C, 11; G, 10; H, E & E, Ext 10¾@10¾, Monumental Ex C, 10¾; Lower grades, 10@10¾. N. O. Sugars, Choice 10¾, Prime 10¼, Good, 9¾—stock small. P. R., 10@10¾—light stock.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 78@80c; Prime 74@75.

SYRUPS—White Drips, 70; other grades ranging from 65 to 40, as to quality.

HAY—The receipts of baled have been comparatively light for some days past, and with rather more inquiry the market is firmer, but prices are to some extent nominal. Quotations, 25 to $30 according to quality.

HOMINY—$4.50 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

MAPLE SYRUP—$1.65@1.75 for gallon jugs and $1.50@1.60 per gallon.

MINCE MEAT—Standard brands 12c.

MILL FEED—Bulk, Bran, 90@95 cents; Seconds, $1@1.10; Middlings, $1.20@1.30.

ONIONS—Prime Silver Skins, 6.50@7 per barrel; Choice new Maple Sugar, 2½ per bushel, as to quality.

OIL—No. 1 Lard, 70@75c.

POTATOES—Market quoted firmer in consequence of continued light receipts, but there is no change in prices. We quote 40@45 cents per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Extra Sugar Cured Hams, 15¾c, canvassed do., 16c; Extra Sugar Cured Shoulders, plain, 9¾c, canvassed, 10c; Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, plain, 12c, canvassed, 12¾c; Extra Sugar Cured Dried Beef, plain, 12¾c, canvassed, 13¾c; Sugar Cured Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen; Plain Shoulders, 7½c; Rib Sides, 8½c; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c; Clear Sides, 9¾c; Clear Backs, 9¾c. Leaf Lard: in tres. 9½c; half bbls, 10¼c; pails, 10¾.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens selling at 12@16 cts. per lb, and Turkeys at 18@22c.

RAGS—Quoted at 3½@3¾c.

SEEDS—We are reported sales in a jobbing way at $4.65@4.75 for Clover and $3.00@ 3.25 for Timothy. Flax seed in demand at $2.

TALLOW—3½@4c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 91@92 cts. per gallon.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY SATURDAY, March 22, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

The following is a statement of the receipts of live stock during the week, and in order to afford a comparison, we append those of the week preceding also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	270	245 cars.
Hogs	140	160 "
Sheep	67	60 "
Horses	53	70 "
Mules	13	16 "
Total	523	551 "

CATTLE.

The arrivals, as will be seen above, were larger than those of last week, and while trade was moderately active, it was devoid of animation, and there was no quotable change in prices. The attendance of buyers was fair though not as large as it has been recently, but the class of them was pretty fresh, and nearly all the cattle put upon sale changed hands, and from all that we can learn, the greater portion of them were taken for shipment to Philadelphia; the quality, considering the number, was fully up to the usual standard, but the best cattle were not through in first hands, the owners being unwilling to accept the prices offered. There were 2 car loads sold at 5½c, and 1 car was one bunch at 5c. Fifty-seven cents was bid and refused, and several lots of the same kind could have been sold at the prices last mentioned. The inquiry just now is mainly for the best grades, hence, prime shipping steers sell more readily and at relatively better prices than the lower grades.

Extra 1,500 steers may be fairly quoted at 5c; prime 1,400, 4¾@5c; prime 1,300 to 1,350 lbs, 4½@4¾c; good 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, 4@4¼c. The bulk of the offerings this week consisted of common and medium; the supply of strictly good was light, although it was fully equal to the demand, and the number, of what might be classified extra, was also small. Common cattle sold at 3½@4c according to weight, quality and condition.

SHEEP.

The "run" of sheep, as will be seen, was an unusually light one, 47 cars, but the supply, nevertheless, was fully equal to the demand, which is evidenced by the fact that the offerings were sent through in first hands; the market continues sluggish and very unsatisfactory particularly to sellers, the great majority of whom are reported as losing money—some of them unable to get here to what they consider a fair price, selling in Chicago, where the market is firmer, but with a decided advance and shrinkage; however this class of stock seems to be fringing about all it is worth taking the eastern markets as a whole compared with last week, there is no quotable change in prices, but the tendency is downward—this is evident from the fact that not withstanding the unusually light supply, last week's prices were scarcely sustained. As noted in our last report, pelts have depreciated very materially, their worth but little more than one half of what they were this time last year; the wool market has been dragging for some time past, and the consumption of mutton in all of the leading markets is comparatively light.

Quotations may be fairly given as follows. Extra fine wool 100 lbs, 6¾@6¾c; extra 95 lbs, 6¼@6¾c; 90@95 lbs, 6@6¼c; 80@85 lbs, 5½@5¾c; 70@75 lbs, 4¾@4¾c.

HOGS.

The supply of prime heavy hogs, such as are usually shipped to Philadelphia, was light yesterday and to-day, and prices, in consequence have advanced. Sales were made to-day at 5.75 to 5.85, and if the arrivals continue light, 6c will no doubt be realized on Monday. Light York hogs were also firmer but unchanged, ranging from 5.20@5.40, as to quality.

Iron Markets.

BALTIMORE, March 22.—We note the arrivals of a cargo of "Eglinton" Scotch, which sells ex ship at $54@55 per ton. There is no "Garsherrie" here, and we quote nominal at $60. American pig iron is in active demand, but we quote No. 1 at $48. No. 2 at $46. No. 3 at $44. Grey Forge at $40@41, and Mottled at $39@39, and Charcoal at $50@52 per ton.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—Pig Iron meets a limited demand, but holders are firm in their views. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $50; No. 2 at $48@49. Bar iron is quiet at 4½-10c per lb, and nails at $5.25 per keg.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The Shipping List says —Scotch Pig shows no change from previous reports. Trade is confined entirely to a Jobbing business. The stocks of Gartsherrie and Coltness have been reduced to a small point, while that of all brands will perhaps hardly foot over 1,000 tons. The private are the lightest, and holders asking full rates. Consumers are purchasing only to meet actual needs for some time, and foundries are running on short time, not wishing to enter the market at present rates. The general inability of the manufactured goods trade has also a quieting effect, and until there is some outlet for the stocks on hands but little business can be looked for. American Pig still has the firm tone noticed in previous issues, but the business transacted is small. The only sale is 100 tons No. 2 X Carbon at $47. New English Rails are dull and nominally $70@72 in absence of business. New American are without further transactions. For Old English D. H. and T. there is some inquiry, but at prices below the seller's holders. We quote T. $56@57, and D. H. $55.50@56—$57 was refused for a lot of D. H. Scrap is dull, moving only in small lots from yard—we quote $56@57.50 though some holders are asking higher rates. Manufactured from stock are steady and firm, with a fair demand. The English market is very steady, and tending upward.

Wool Markets.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The Shipping List says: There has been considerable movement in the past two or three days, at full prices. Quite a number of manufacturers are in the city, and are quietly purchasing, but generally in small lots. This is accounted for by the continued tightness in the money market. Prices are about as low as they are expected to go by dealers, and so they show no anxiety for the future. Californias and Pulled are in active demand, and prices for these descriptions are firm. Owing to reduced supply and light receipts. The sales comprise 7,000 lbs. Montevideo, 36@; 19 bales Cape Good Hope, 30c; 10,000 lbs. Buenos Ayres, 35@ 36c; 3,000 lbs. Canada, 30@31c; 19 bales California Fall, 23@25c; 10,000 lbs do., 20@ 25c; 3,000 lbs. tub-washed do, 45@50c; 5,000 lbs do., 36@38c; 20,000 lbs. Fleece, 40@42c; 5,000 lbs. spring California, 40 bgs Texas, 8 bales mixed, and 3,000 lbs. Pulled, on private terms; 19 bales, 164 bales unwashed Merino and Mestiza sold at 18@ 27 cents; and 70 do., damaged Mestiza, 22½, cash.

PHILADELPHIA March 22.—The market continues very dull, and prices are without change The quotations are as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above, 47@48c; X, 37@38c; medium, X and above, 37@38c; coarse, 35@36c. Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Western fine, 35@36c; medium, 37@38c; coarse, 32@35.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Zug & Co. p	2	McIntosh & Co. p	2

PITTSBURGH ST. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LESSEE.

Nimick & Co. ns	1	Jones & L. m.	2
Zug & Co.	1		
Total			38

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Moorhead & Co. o	7	J. Reamer. o	1
J W Porter. o	3	Caughey H. o	1
R Wister. o	1	A Erwin. o	17
Total			30

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Nimick & Co m	2	W Smith & Co. m	2

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, March 22, 1873.

The market for both crude and refined is firmer and prices, as compared with the early part of the week, are higher. Refined, Philadelphia delivery, has advanced ¼c to ½ of a cent per gallon, from which it is evident there is an improvement in the export trade, otherwise, it is evident that the advance, to which reference has just been made, would not have been established. The may be quoted at 18@18¼c; April, 18¼@18½c; May last half, 19¾@19¾c. There is no demand from the west of any consequence, there never is at this particular time, and we continue to quote nominally at 16½@16. Crude also firmer and higher. $2.35@2.40 for certificates, and $2.12½@ 2.15 free on cars at Parker. While, as stated, crude is firmer and higher, no material or important advance can reasonably be expected soon as it is very generally conceded that the supply is largely in excess of the consumption, but it is probable that there will be an increased demand during the next four perhaps six months.

Oil barrels continue quiet and there has been no change whatever in prices for several weeks. Country make, $1.85; city make, 9 lb. hoops, $1.90; 10 lb. hoops, $2.

Receipts crude this week		71,869 bbls.
" " last week		81,191 "
" " Jan. 1 to date		980,859 "
" " same time, 1872		210,853 "
Exports refined this week		13,007 "
" " last week		19,428 "
" " Jan'y 1 to date		110,388 "
" " same time, 1872		127,580 "

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Central Ref Co. 1,295 bbls to John P. Logan, Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 425 bbls to Waring, K & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co., 484 bbls. to Tack Brothers, Philadelphia.

Standard Ref Co. 255 bbls to Warden Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Vesta O. W., 1,000 barrels to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

P. Weisenberger 500 bbls to Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.

Total - - -

The Constitutional Convention.

The Liquor Question in the Constitution Discussed.

SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21, 1873.

Intoxicating Liquors.

Rev. Dr. Curry asked the blessing of Heaven upon the delegates, and especially upon the important question to be considered this day—that of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors—and praying that the day may soon arrive when drunkenness shall not be known in all the borders of the Commonwealth.

The Liquor Question.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Armstrong in the chair, on the section reported by the Committee on Legislation, with instructions that it be submitted separately to a vote of the people. It is as follows:

No license shall be granted to sell vinous, spirituous or malt liquors, or any admixture thereof, or any other intoxicating drinks, and any sale of such liquors, except for mechanical, medicinal or sacramental purposes, shall be a misdemeanor, and punished as shall be provided by law.

Mr. D. N. White offered the following amendment:

The manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, whether fermented, brewed or distilled, or any admixture, part of which is alcoholic and adapted to be used as a beverage, are prohibited.

The manufacture and sale of such liquors for exportation, for medicinal, sacramental, mechanical or artistic purposes, by agents specially provided by law, are excepted.

The General Assembly shall, within one year after the adoption of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for the enforcement of this provision.

Mr. White then proceeded to deliver an earnest and elaborate argument in defence of his proposition.

Mr. Beebe offered the following amendment to the amendment, and to take the place of the section:

That the sale of intoxicating liquors, or mixtures thereof containing the same, as a beverage, shall hereafter be prohibited.

Messrs. Minor, Carter, Curry, De France, Stewart, Hazzard, Craig and McMurray, all made speeches in favor of the proposition as it came from the Committee, and Mr. MacVeagh against.

The vote was then taken upon the amendment of Mr. Wain (Allegheny), and it was agreed to—54 in the affirmative and 16 in the negative.

The question then occurred upon the section. Mr. Gowen did not believe in sumptuary laws, and was opposed to incorporating this question in our constitution. We cannot control the desires of man to drink, any more than we can him in his religious opinions. You cannot stop the sale of liquor by legislation. Mr. Gowen was here interrupted by at least half a dozen the gentlemen, and the interrogatories flew so fast that Mr. Buckalew rose to a point of order, that gentleman entitled to the floor should have at least time to finish a sentence before he was interrupted. [Laughter.] He argued that this sumptuary law would drive many of our best citizens, men of energy, capital and sobriety, from the Commonwealth, instancing especially the German population.

Judge Lawrence (Washington), from experience in his own county, was satisfied of the benefit resulting from the system. There, no man can go up for public office would dare to enter one of the two places where liquor was sold. He would be defeated. Neither party, Democratic or Republican, would touch him. He believed that there should be placed in our constitution something of the nature of the amendment or the section as it was demanded by the people. The section as amended was then adopted by a large majority, the noes being few and far between.

System of Weights and Measures.

Mr. Smith (Allegheny) offered the following additional section, which was agreed to:

The Legislature shall by law empower the Secretary of Internal Affairs to prepare a system of weights and measures and gauges for solid or liquid merchandise, and also the requisite implements, tests and instructions. Complements of these shall be furnished to each county and municipality, which may, each for itself, appoint officers for the inspection of merchandise, manufactures or live stock, but no State officer shall be continued or created for such purposes.

The Committee then rose, and the report as amended was read and passed to a second reading.

Cities and City Charters.

On motion of Mr. MacVeagh, the Convention again went into Committee of the Whole on the report from the Committee on Cities and City Charters, before under consideration, Mr. Darlington in the chair.

Section 3, that "the Mayor shall have a qualified veto on all the acts and resolutions passed by the Councils, shall see that the duties of the several officers are faithfully performed, but shall exercise no judicial functions, civil or criminal," came up with the amendment previously offered by Mr. Littleton, that all officers not else to be appointed by the Mayor.

Without coming to a vote, the committee rose and the Convention adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22, 1873.—A large batch of petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

Mr. Armstrong presented the following resolution, which lies over for one day:

That the Convention will not proceed to the consideration, on second reading of any article of the Constitution, until all the articles reported from standing committees have been considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the Report on Cities and City Charters.

Section 5 was again taken up, and debate resumed on Mr. Littleton's amendment.

Messrs. Littleton, Lilly, Mann, Gunther, Dunning, McConnell, J. W. F. White, Walker, Stanton and others engaged in the discussion. The amendment was agreed to. The vote was taken on the section as amended, and it was disagreed to.

Sec. 6. The Legislature shall pass no special law creating any municipality or regulating its form of government, or the management of its internal affairs, or altering the charter of any city now existing, or creating a public commission for any purpose, unless such a law is specially asked for by a majority of the electors for a definite object, nor shall such special law have any force or effect, unless accepted by a majority of the legal voters voting at the next municipal election after the acceptance by Councils, and no municipality shall have power to pass laws for its own regulation, not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of this Commonwealth.

Without action on the section the Committee rose and the Convention adjourned till Monday.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—River twenty feet; rising. Arrived—Lawrence, Memphis; Minnesota and H. S. Turner, New Orleans; Emperor, Pittsburgh.

CINCINNATI, March 23.—River 26 feet; rising. The Ironsides passed, from St. Louis to Pittsburgh, with a tow of ore. Cloudy and threatening.

CAIRO, March 23.—Arrived—Belle Memphis, St. Louis, 8 P. M.; Marble City, Vicksburg, 9; Quickstep, Evansville, 3 A. M.; Emma Elliott, Memphis, 6; Continental, St. Louis, 10; Peytonia; New Orleans, 3 P. M.; Grand Lake and Lake No. 2, Pittsburgh, 5; Alaska, New Orleans, 5. River risen five inches. Light rain nearly all day.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 13.—River risen 9 inches; rising; 9 feet 2 inches in canal; 7 feet 2 inches in chute. Raining. Business good. Arrived—Nick Longworth, Pat Rogers, Minnesota, and Allegheny Belle, Cincinnati; John D. Parker, Memphis; Evan Williams, Jim Fisk, Tom Brandywine, Mary Ann and Mary Houston. Departed—Pat Rogers, Memphis, Minnesota, St. Louis, Nick Longworth and Allegheny Belle, New Orleans—all over the falls; J. D. Parker, Cincinnati.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—Arrived—St. Johns, Peoria; Red Rover, Keokuk; City of Memphis, City of Quincy, New Orleans; Red wing, Burlington; Ben Accord, Mound City. Departed—Red Rover, Keokuk; Fearless, Ohio river. River falling slowly. Cloudy and cool; rain to night.

EVANSVILLE, March 23.—Cloudy and warm; mercury 52. River fallen eight inches. Up—Henry Probasco, 10 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, 11 A. M.; Towboat, 8 P. M. Down—Florence Lee, noon; Rose Hite, 4 P. M.; Morning Star, 8—generally with good trips.

LOCAL OPTION.

The Vote on Friday.

GREENSBURG, March 22.—Greensburg district gives three hundred and fifteen majority for license. The county at large gives from ten to twelve hundred against license.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—On the question of local option, yesterday, this borough gave a majority of fifty-five against license. Canonsburg borough gave twenty-nine of a majority against license.

NEW CASTLE, March 22.—New Castle city gives two hundred majority against license.

BALDWIN, March 22.—This borough gives fifty majority for license. Windfield township gives fifty five majority for license. Buffalo township gives three majority against license. Bedford borough gave forty-nine majority for license. Butler township gave forty-nine majority against license.

FRANKLIN, March 22.—This city gives fifty-six majority for license. Venango county will go against license by about two hundred.

ALLENTOWN, PA., March 22.—Local option was defeated by eight hundred and forty majority.

In Chester county the majority against license is one thousand.

Bethel gives six hundred and thirty-one majority for license.

Bank Deposits.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In the decision reported, in the case of the Kensington Bank of Philadelphia, in some of the newspapers at least, it seems to be taken for granted, that depositors who entrust valuables with banks for safe keeping, are not entitled to any claim for loss, unless gross negligence be shown—and that, as is alleged, because they are not bailees for hire. Whilst this may be technically true, it is surely very far from being true in fact. On what capital do banks trade largely, if not entirely, except upon the deposits entrusted to them? How long would banking continue to be a profitable business if depositors should steadily refuse to put their funds into the coffers? So far from not receiving remuneration for incidental services like that, in this case of keeping the "goods" of depositors, it is quite certain that they are by the use of the funds deposited with them largely and even liberally paid. Very few should decline the responsibility of such care should depositors threaten to remove their deposits because of refusal. We hope to see more verdicts in which juries, at least, see that all the advantages are not on one side and all the risks on the other.

JUSTICE.

NEW YORK.

Foster Reported to Have Poisoned Himself with Opium—The Tweed Investigation—The Goodrich Murder Still a Mystery—The Bull's Head Bank in the Hands of the U. S. Marshal—Packages Addressed to the Alleged Bank of England Forgers Attached—Labor Strikes Imminent—The Governor Threatened with Impeachment.

NEW YORK, March 22, 1873.

Report that Foster Poisoned Himself.

A statement is published to-day based on information derived from a Tombs official, that Foster took poison the night before he was executed. About eight o'clock yesterday morning the matron of the Tombs found Foster sick, and in explanation he then admitted that he had taken poison. The man's symptoms in every way confirmed these suspicions, and on this account the sheriff hastened the execution. While many believed the duration of the religious exercises were telling on Foster's nerves, it was in reality weakness caused by the poison that was acting on him. The Tombs physician says Foster would have died if the execution had been delayed until ten o'clock.

It is insisted in some of the evening papers that the story of Foster's attempted suicide is correct. The theory is well supported by circumstantial evidence as well as the statements of the doctor of the Tombs and minor officials. The impression is that Foster took opium about three o'clock in the morning of the execution. Some assert that this may have been taken to influence his nervous system, but it is evident the dose was sufficient to produce death had the execution been stayed an hour later.

The Bank of England Forgery.

Acting on the belief that packages addressed to the alleged forgers MacDonnell and Warren contained drafts and bonds, the officials caused them to be attached to-day. One of the packages addressed to Bidwell was marked to the care of the Safe Deposit Company, but that concern refused to receive it. The officials learned that they could not attach a letter in the hands of the postoffice authorities. Thereupon they sought to have the company agree to an arrangement whereby they would accept an attachment for it, which was agreed to.

The Tweed Investigation.

The Legislative Committee to investigate Tweed heard statements from Cady, clerk of the Controller's office, concerning payments of certain warrants, at the conclusion of which a discussion arose as to the propriety of continuing the investigation. Tweed's lawyer said he could not advise his client to further take part in the proceedings. The questions to be examined were already before the Courts. Besides, he felt disinclined to examine Garvey further. The committee finally adjourned to meet at Albany on Wednesday next.

The Labor Question.

It is stated that a strike is imminent among the journeymen carpenters. The Eight Hour League, which includes the German sections, the piano makers and polishers, cabinet makers, etc., are also expected to strike.

At a meeting of the gas men last night the recent action of the gas companies reducing the wages was a consideration of eight hours' work was considered. A demand was made for a general strike.

The Mysterious Murder.

No developments have yet been made as to the mysterious death of Charles Goodrich, of Brooklyn. It is now hinted that a woman may have had something to do with it. A short time ago Goodrich had a quarrel with a woman living near him. She went away, and subsequently he was known to receive letters from a woman that were left for him at a neighboring house.

The Bull's Head Bank.

A number of depositors of the Bull's Head Bank took steps this afternoon to have the concern thrown into bankruptcy. By their action the United States Marshal took charge of the bank before Receiver Bailey had time to place himself in possession.

The Governor Threatened with Impeachment.

It is stated that the new Governor will probably be impeached for making appointments prohibited by law.

NEW YORK, March 23, 1873.

The Great Forger to be Taken to England.

Inspector Webb, of the London police, arrived here to-day in the steamship Celtic, for the purpose of taking to England the person now in custody under the name of Geo. MacDonnell or MacDonald. The latter was identified yesterday as a well known swindler who attempted some two years ago in this city to obtain by fraud $143,000 from Jay Cooke & Co., and is still believed to be Warren, The chief of the gang who recently defrauded the bank of England.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 22.—The steamships Calabria, City of Montreal and Manitoba have arrived out.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The steamers City of New York and Celtic have arrived from Liverpool.

M. E. CONFERENCE.

The Bishop and His Cabinet—Their Work—Missionary Sermon—Deacons and Elders Passed—Good Evidence of the Church's Liberality.

SALEM, O., March 22, 1873.

Yesterday (Friday), the Conference held no session. The Bishop and his cabinet, however, were at work arranging the appointments for the coming year. What they did is a secret that shall be revealed by and by. Its revelation will, no doubt, bring joy to some, and sorrow to others. This arranging of the appointments of more than two hundred preachers is a very responsible work. It involves many interests—those of the preachers themselves, and the interests also of the churches to be served.

At ten o'clock yesterday a sermon was preached by the Rev. Moses Tichnell, a man who has been in the ministry for many years. He is doubtless a good man, and he preaches well, but his personal appearance might be improved.

Last evening the Missionary Anniversary of the Conference was held. Though the weather was very disagreeable, yet the church could not accommodate the people. Addresses were delivered by Bishop Harris and others. The collections for the year were not announced.

This morning Conference met at the usual hour. Rev. S. P. Woolf conducted the religious devotions.

S. T. Mitchell, M. J. Seppy, J. R. Keys, M. C. Harris, J. W. McIntyre, C. H. Fritz, C. W. Miller, J. W. Miles, W. L. Skeate, T. W. Anderson, R. F. Bozzelle, M. M. Sweeney, S. G. Miller were elected to elder's orders.

Kadama, a converted Japanese, was transferred from the Baltimore Conference, in order to be elected to deacons and elder's orders. After his election he was re-transferred. This Kadama was converted in Washington City, and there studied law. He now goes back to his native country to hold an office there. He desires to go as a missionary also.

A. J. Rich, I. Dallas, T. Davidson, and S. Franklin, were continued in a supernumerary relation.

M. W. Dallas was granted a supernumerary relation.

John S. Wakefield was, at his own request, granted a supernumerated relation.

Samuel Leis, J. A. Miller, Monroe, Z. H. Coston, P. M. McGowan, P. Cook, W. Athey, H. J. Clark, A. Jackson, J. L. Read, C. Morrison, J. H. Egbert, L. Petty, R. F. Sarstell, H. Cree, C. H. Jackson, T. Winstanley, J. W. Yarnall, H. B. Hopkins, A. Baker, J. Phillips, P. K. McCue, H. McCall, T. C. McClure, J. P. Sadler, E. P. Jacobs, E. Berkett, D. Cross, were continued in the superannuated relation.

W. W. Webster, J. B. Hess, Fitz Smith, J. A. Danks, E. R. Jones, J. W. Toland, E. D. Holtz, J. W. Foute, N. Davis, M. J. Ingram, O. S. Backtel, M. C. Grimes, D. J. Davis, B. T. Thomas, N. H. Stewart, T. J. Kartz, T. Finley were continued as deacons.

Levi Lopman, James Brush, John W. McAbee, A. Bertram, H. Fangel, L. Timberlake, local preachers, were elected to deacons' orders. A. Newton, J. Alexander were elected to local elders' orders.

The Board of Stewards reported that the amount coming into their hands in over ten thousand dollars. This has been distributed to the claimants in sums ranging from $325 downward. This is a good sum, and reflects great honor upon the liberality of the Church. It will made many hearts rejoice.

Conference adjourned.

AMICUS.

THE KNOX FARM CO.

How to get into your own House!

If you have the money, buy or build one!
If you have not the money, borrow it!
There is ALWAYS plenty of money to lend on good security.
Your friend will furnish it, *if you can make him safe!*
The Savings Bank, on *a first mortgage!*
The Building Association, *if you can give the security!*
The KNOX FARM Company will furnish to its shareholders a security on which they CAN ALWAYS *borrow to pay for the building of their houses!*
The borrower when in his house can repay his loan and for his lot with the same or less money than he now pays in *rent for a house he will never own!*
This is no idle tale, or fruitless promise, but AN ABSOLUTE TRUTH!
The "KNOX FARM" comprises one hundred and twenty-five acres of the most beautiful and richest land in the country; is covered with a wealth of trees, shrubbery and fruit trees that has made it famous; may be reached from Fifth Avenue by Street Cars and Inclined Plane in TWENTY-FIVE MINUTES. It is surrounded on *three sides* by well improved settlements. It is offered for less than the present price of less desirable adjoining property, and on terms of ADVANTAGE *to purchasers never equalled in the world!*
Property equally accessible and eligible north of the Monongahela cannot be bought for three times the price, and NOT AT ALL *on the extraordinary terms proposed*, which, independent of the rare merit of the "Knox Farm" and its location, will assure a *rapidity of improvement and consequent increase in value never seen in this vicinity*
It is certainly the best speculation now open to large or small investors.
LESS IS AN IMPOSSIBILITY.
It is desired to close the stock at once, so as to give purchasers the advantage of this year's fruit crop.
IF YOU WANT SHARES *take them this week.*
See advertisement, where you can get more information, and make subscription.

The Great Closing Sale at Macrum & Carlisle's has proved an immense success. Crowds of ladies throng the store from morning till night, and seem delighted with the elegant goods at such a large discount.

Twenty cents returned on every dollar at McCrum & Carlisle's great sale.

HOME NEWS.

Election of Officers.

At a meeting of the Brotherhood of St. Joseph the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Dr. George H. Keyser. Vice President—James White. Secretary—James J. Carroll. Chief Marshal—William J. Dick. Stewards—John McKenna, James Jackson and James Erner.

Alleghenians, Attention.

The citizens of Allegheny should, for a few days, be careful in the use of hydrant water, as the supply otherwise will run short. An accident occurred at the works yesterday, by which a part of the machinery has been rendered useless for a time, and until repairs are completed, there will be a short supply, unless the greatest care is used by the citizens generally.

As an additional incentive to care, it should be remembered that all persons found wasting the water will be prosecuted.

Cutting Affray at Irwin's Station.

On Friday night a dispute arose between two men named Bruce and Curry, at Irwin's station, Westmoreland county, in which the letter received a serious stab in the left side. It was supposed at first that Bruce had come to this city, and at an early hour yesterday morning a man was arrested at Union Depot, on a telegram from Irwin's station, but upon sending a description of their prisoner to Irwins the officers were instructed to release him, as he proved to be the wrong man. Bruce, it was afterwards ascertained, had fled to Larimer's station, and at last accounts had not been arrested. The report of the injured man's wounds proved to be greatly exaggerated, and though severe, the affair will not prove fatal.

What the Coroner Did.

Coroner West on Saturday held an inquest on the body of John Heckerman, who was found dead in his bed at No. 1917 Larkin's alley, Twenty-sixth ward, South Side. The deceased had ate his supper in his usual good health, but in the morning was found dead. The jury rendered a verdict of death from heart disease. The deceased was employed as a blacksmith at the American Iron Works, thirty-six years of age, of sober and industrious habits. He leaves a wife and two children.

An inquest was also held by Coroner West at the coal pit of Messrs. Horner & Sons, in Lower St. Clair township, on the body of Sebastian Freeman, who was killed in the mine by a mass of several tons of slate falling upon him. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was twenty-three years of age, and leaves a wife and one child.

The New Welsh Paper.

The stockholders of the new Welsh Printing and Publishing Company met during last week, and organized by electing the following Board of Directors: Jacob Reese, Thomas W. Davis, Hon. Miles S. Humphreys, Wm. Owen, Jr., J. Harvey Jones, Owen Jones, Rev. T. C. Davis, Rev. H. E. Thomas, David Lloyd, Evan Jones, David Matthews and Jenkin Jones. The board subsequently organized by electing Jacob Reese, Esq., President; Thos. W. Davis, Secretary and Treasurer and Wm. Owen, Jr., Solicitor. The new paper is to be entitled *Y Wasg (The Press,)* and will be the largest and only representative Welsh newspaper in this country. It has excellent material in its board of management, and will have an able editorial force, so that we expect to hear of *Y Wasg* becoming at once one of the most flourishing journals in our city and State. Its proprietors deserve every encouragement and will merit a full share of business.

Hon. David N. White.

The Philadelphia *Press*, in its pen-portraits of members of the Constitutional Convention, thus sketches Hon. D. N. White:

"One of the Republican delegates at large from Allegheny county, a resident of Pittsburgh, is a mild, careful public speaker, cautious in all his utterances, and reliable in his statements—speaking from colon to colon, from coma to coma, like a practical printer works. He is of medium size, dark hair, light whiskers, wears glasses and full beard, but no moustache. He is no lawyer, but was formerly a printer; edited and published the Pittsburgh GAZETTE; in 1862 was appointed by Mr. Lincoln, at the suggestion of Mr. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, with whom he had been a co-laborer and pioneer in the great anti-slavery work which culminated in the formation of the Republican party, Collector of Allegheny, but after four years, removed by President Johnson for hostility to Andrew, served three years in the Pennsylvania Legislature; has always been faithful in his duty, as he best understood it. He was born in 1805, in Plymouth, Massachusetts, is consequently sixty-eight years of age, although he does not look a day older than forty-eight. He removed to Pittsburgh in 1828, and commenced job-printing, and in 1840 published a whig paper in Illinois."

Woman's Enterprise.

There was a time, perhaps, when the advent of woman practitioners in the field of medical science would have been looked upon in our city as too great an innovation, but that time has passed, and the profession is open to those of either sex,—with a certainty that success will surely follow merit. A recognition of this fact has induced two ladies who have given medical science careful attention, to locate in our midst, and they have opened an office at No. 45 Ross street, Pittsburgh. The ladies are Miss Ella Foster and Miss Emma Farrar, of New England. They have devoted years of study to fit themselves for their calling, and are graduates of the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia and of "La Maternite," of Paris. In the college at Philadelphia, they went through the regular course, which is very strict, and includes an attendance at the hospital clinicques; after finishing they entered the woman's hospital connected with the college and had the advantage of a year's practice before going to France. In Paris, in the "La Maternite," they practised for a year under the supervision of some of the greatest of the profession, among whom were Professor Gardner and Herman at "La Maternite," and Profs. Cequal and Pajot at "La Clinique"—names which all medical readers will recognize. The young ladies, after this complete and thoroughly practical attention to every detail of their profession, and with a genuine enthusiasm in it, returned to America, and finally were induced to settle in this city. They come endorsed by many of the leading practitioners of this country and France, and if the opinion of those who are competent to form an opinion in such matters be of any account—are certainly worthy of every confidence. Their specialties are the diseases incidental to women and children, and those who may wish to avail themselves of their services will find one of them at No. 45 Ross street, at any hour of the day or evening.

LITERARY CONTEST.

The Philomathean vs. the Irvings.

The eighth annual contest between the Irving and Philomathean Literary Societies, of the Western University, held in the First Presbyterian church Friday evening, was very largely attended, and a great deal of literary talent displayed—to an appreciative audience. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Crane, of the University.

The programme, for declamations, W. M. Culbertson, of the Philomathean, and R. D. Thompson, of the Irving; for essay, C. S. Harper, of the Irving, and S. J. Glass, of the Philo; for original oration, G. H. Rogers, of the Philo, and W. D. Hartupee, of the Irving, and for debate, J. M. Duff, of the Irvings, and F. A. Barr, of the Philo. The Judges were first appointed, failing to serve, the decision was given by Mr. Bailey, in behalf of three others, who were appointed afterwards.

Mr. Bailey said they had decided in favor of W. M. Culbertson, for declamation, which was applauded greatly; but he then said he had made a mistake; for essay they had decided in favor of S. J. Glass; for original oration, G. H. Rogers, and for debate, J. M. Duff.

The audience was thanked for their attention, and they departed well pleased with the entertainment.

SEARCHING FOR HER HUSBAND.

A Wealthy Michigander Missing—His Wife and Son by in Pittsburgh.

A lady named Fannie Clark visited the Mayor's office on Saturday to obtain assistance in looking for her husband, Daniel J. Clark, for whom she said she had been searching in vain for several weeks. She and her children are stopping at the Rush House, where her husband left her six weeks ago. The lady relates a very romantic story. Her husband, she says, is a very wealthy land owner in Michigan, and some time ago made some business negotiations with a Pittsburgher, which induced him to come to this city with his family. Upon arriving here, however, he found that the gentleman had died a short time previous to his arrival. Mr. Clark accordingly gave up his plans of living here, but started for Cincinnati to look for his wife which had been checked through to that point, and which contained some very valuable papers. His wife received letters from him up to the 6th inst., the last letter having been written at Carrollton, near Dayton, Ohio, stating that he was in search of work, as several times to Carrollton, but received no reply.

She says that her husband is subject to attacks of heart disease, which come in the form of fits of suffocation, and she is fearful that he has been seized with such an attack, and is either dead or lying among strangers, helpless and insensible. There are papers in his possession which would show his identity, but they do not show the whereabouts of his wife and family, and so those about him would not know where to send any information. The Mayor telegraphed to Toledo, and was answered that two letters were there for Daniel J. Clark, but they had not been called for and there was no such man known to be there.

In the meantime Mrs. Clark states that she is unable to meet current expenses without the utmost difficulty. She has been obliged to pawn several articles of silver, and desires to know how to raise some money on valuable papers of her husband's now in her possession. Among the rest she showed mortgages on land in Michigan amounting to forty-eight thousand dollars. She was directed to a lawyer for advice in the premises.

Mr. Clark is described as a very large man, six feet three inches high, and weighing considerably over two hundred pounds. He is about forty-seven years of age, has light complexion, blue eyes and brown hair, turning grey.

PERSONAL.

***Theodore Thomas was born in Hanover, in 1835, he is but 38 years of age.

***Mr. J. L. Carnegros delighted a very large audience on Saturday, at the session of the Teachers' Institute in the Fourth ward school house, by his singing. His rendition of the "Old Folks at Home," by a Pittsburgh author, sang to a Pittsburgh audience, seemed to be made peculiarly appropriate and pathetic by the presence of Miss Foster, the daughter of the lamented author.

Letters Held for Postage.—A. R. Cunningham, Cordville, Pa., 3c.; Miss Maggie Copley, Perry, Mass., 3c.; John Sterrk, St. Louis, Mo., 3c.

BREVITIES.

....Another little taste of Spring.

....Churches were well attended yesterday.

....Very quiet on Saturday evening and yesterday.

....Startling items in this vicinity are rather scarce just now.

....The Library lecture course closes on next Friday the 28th inst.

....A Lodge of Good Fellows has been organized on the South Side.

....A Spiritulist is to address the Radical Society next Sunday evening.

***Hon. A. B. Bradford considers Darwinism "religiously and scientifically correct."

....White ties and white kid-gloves are not fashionable at evening entertainments.

....The Market Committee of Councils is making a move to refurnish Old City Hall.

....A change in the schedule of Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad went into effect yesterday.

....There has been an immense rush to "the stores" for "something to wear" at the coming concerts.

....Dr. McKinney was robbed of a fourteen dollar money order on Saturday night at the postoffice steps.

....The constitutionality of the Local Option law is to be discussed by the Law Students Association Rather late in the day.

....A regatta on the 4th of July is one of the things talked of, it is said to be in good and competent hands and will be carried out successfully.

....The liquor saloons were more generally closed yesterday, and less liquor sold than probably any Sunday since the present law went into effect.

....The Fire Commission have sustained Chief White in Suspending Thomas Cunningham, foreman of engine No. 1, for acting without orders at the fire on Friday night.

....Mayor Blackmore has notified the police to stop certain theatrical performances under the name of "sacred concerts," which are held in a South Side hall on Sunday evenings.

....Last evening two boys were caught in the act of stealing eggs from a store on Second street, Allegheny. They were arrested and placed in the lock-up for a hearing this morning.

....A satchel was found at the Fort Wayne Railroad crossing on Irwin avenue, Allegheny, last evening. It contained clothing and letters addressed to Robert Rutherford. It was taken to the Mayor's office.

....We return thanks to John Harper, Esq., for the annual report of the Board of Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, printed in pamphlet form—an abstract of which has been given in our columns.

....The sudden collision of a runaway team with a wagon attached on coming in contact with a lamppost at the corner of Middle and Second streets, Allegheny, caused the lamppost to succumb ignominiously, on Saturday evening.

....Yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, a fire broke out in the rake factory of Harvey G. Wells, on Sixteenth street, the Niagara extinguished the flames with a plug stream, with but small loss. No alarm was sounded.

....The Ashland *Times* says: "The Pittsburgh GAZETTE is one of the most reliable eastern papers, and abounds in general and local news, intelligent editorials, and well-selected miscellany. The agricultural department has special attention given it."

....An employe of Messrs. A. J. Nellis & Co. on Rebecca street, Allegheny, met with quite a serious accident on Saturday night. While at some mishap the tool slipped off, striking him on the nose and nearly severing it from the face. Surgical aid was summoned and he was taken to his home.

....Hon. A. B. Bradford, formerly U. S. minister to China, delivered an address on "Darwinism" yesterday afternoon before the Radical Society. His discourse consisted of an explanation of the theory of evolution, together with arguments—mostly a repetition of Darwin's—in support of the doctrine.

....From our special correspondent at Connellsville, Pennsylvania, Fayette County, we learn that Fayette county's majority against license is estimated at 2,000. In Connellsville borough its vote stood 95 majority against Connellsville township 50 against, New Haven borough 28 against, and Upton borough 340 against.

....We have received from the publishers and the Pittsburgh Book and News Company, No. 149 Wood street, *Scribner's* for April, filled with good things, and fresh as ever. Arthur Bonnicastle grows in interest, and an interesting article on The Tuscany tells how cameos-backs are made. The *Old Cabinet* is unusually attractive.

....Some of the judges of the late election seem to be unable to decide as to whom they should make their returns, but the law provides that the returns shall be left with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions. The election has also raised another question, Who shall pay the expenses? County Controller Warner thinks the bill should be borne by the city, and announces his determination not to pay any of the officers until the matter is decided.

....The Sewickley election on Friday resulted as follows: Burgess, James Woodburn; Assistant Burgess, W. B. Smith; Council, S. C. McMasters, George H. Christy, William P. Murray, F. L. Goodwin, M. B. Groff, James M. Foster, John McCallum; School Directors, M. B. Groff, (three years); S. A. Chamberlin, (three years), T. E. Wakeham, (two years); Assessor, Wm. Miller; Justice of the Peace, W. B. Smith; Judge of Election, D. R. Miller; Inspector, Jacob Bonnell; Clerks, W. J. Backhouse; Auditor, John Thompson.

....On Saturday afternoon a frame building used as a school room by the House of Refuge, and situated some distance from the main building, was partially consumed by fire, involving a loss of probably two hundred dollars. An alarm was sounded from box 45 Allegheny, the firemen promptly responding to the call and were upon the ground as soon as the distance would permit. The horses attached to the Columbia Hook and Ladder No. 1, while on their way to the fire ran off in the vicinity of Robinson street, and making a short turn of the corner, threw two of the members, Messrs. McElroy and Jones, from the truck. They sustained no serious injury, however.

A COMPROMISE.

The Opponents of the License Contest to Unite in Enforcing the Laws.

The advocates of "no license," it seems, are not discouraged nor dismayed by the result of Friday's contest, but propose to accept the pledges of the license men, made during the campaign, to assist in enforcing the present liquor laws. The Executive Committee has sent a communication to the Temperance Association, requesting the latter to meet them in conference, with a view of arranging measures to secure a concert of action in reference to the rigorous enforcement of the present license laws. The committee of Temperance men have arranged for the joint meeting to take place at the rooms of the Alliance, corner of Penn and Smith streets, this afternoon at three o'clock. The Temperance men, it is said, will take a determined stand against recognizing the present license law, but while refusing to yield the principle that all laws legalizing the sale of liquors are essentially wrong, they will agree, as citizens but not as an association, to give the whole dealers all the assistance in their power to secure a rigid enforcement of the provisions of the law, which the temperance men claim that the wholesale dealers owe their victory to the unequivocal pledges which they made before the vote on the license question was taken, and that the entire responsibility of the execution of the present laws must rest upon them. They assert that their previous efforts to enforce the laws met with the most bitter opposition, not only on the part of the retail dealers, but of the manufacturers and wholesalers, and now they are willing that the latter shall bear their share of the trials and tribulations. It is probable that the meeting this afternoon will be quite animated.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—This evening the highly accomplished and beautiful actress Miss Adelaide Neilson, will make her *début* in "Romeo and Juliet." This lady possesses rare powers and accomplishments, and it is her whom the poet, Longfellow, personally complimented while playing this character at the Globe Theatre, Boston. She will appear in the leading characters during her engagement in this city, which will only last this week. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings she will enact "Juliet." Thursday, Friday and Saturday, matinee and evening, appearing as Rosalind in "As You Like it." In both of these characters she is said to have no superior. The management have greatly strengthened their company for this engagement, and the mounting of the plays will be unusually fine. Mr. J. Newton Gotthold will play the part of Romeo, and Mr. Fosburgh, a talented young artist of good repute, will make his first appearance in this city as Mercutio. Taken altogether this engagement will be quite an event in the amusement line, and the enterprise of the management cannot help but reap an abundant harvest. Seats for any of Miss Neilson's evenings can be secured during the day.

LIBRARY HALL.—To-morrow evening the famous and world-wide known Theodore Thomas and Orchestra, with Rubenstein and Wieniawski, combined, will give their first and only concert. No entertainment, from the programme offered, promises to be unusually interesting. Great preparations have been made among the *haut ton* of this community to attend these concerts, and we predict that the house will be crowded by as refined and critical an audience as ever graced the hall.

CARNCROSS AND DIXEY.—On Saturday evening this famous minstrel party closed one of the most successful engagements ever played in this city. The success was greatly due to the excellent management of Mr. V. E. Beamer.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-morrow evening Mrs. G. C. Howard commences an engagement here in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," assisted by a competent dramatic company, appearing for three nights only. Little Alice Newman will enact the part of Eva. The child, in this character, is said to be a marvel.

OLE BULL.—On Wednesday and Thursday evenings, April 2d and 3d, we are to be favored withtwo concerts by this eminent violinist, assisted by a first class concert troupe.

AIMS' AMERICAN THEATRE.—This evening the management offer a rare programme. They have secured a first class ballet troupe, Mlle Ricci to the *premiere assoluta* and Mlles Marie Holt and Viro Farrand are second, and Signor Tito Cellini *Maitre de Ballet*. The troupe numbers eighteen young ladies, besides these the usual compliment of first class artists are engaged, who will appear in a very choice olio.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—The "Zigs" have changed their base this week and will appear here in their specialities. Goss and Fox, excellent song and dance men, and other first class artists will appear in an entirely new programme.

Persons just starting housekeeping should not fail to buy their stove and trimmings at Wm. McKee's, 317 Liberty street. Satisfaction guaranteed as to prices and quality.

Read what is said about the Knox Farm Co. in to-day's GAZETTE.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

Henry Marsillius and James N. Smith, having been convicted of malicious mischief in overriding a horse and injuring saddles belonging to Robert Campbell, were each sentenced to pay the costs of the prosecution and a fine of fifty dollars.

Christ Greenwalt, charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods on oath of Daniel Grim, having been convicted as to the first count, that of stealing a wheelbarrow, and recommended to the mercy of the court, on account of his advanced age, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs, and to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of thirty days.

Timothy McInerny, who plead *nolo contendere* to the charge of fornication and bastardy, preferred against him by Margaret McGowen, was sentenced to pay the costs of the prosecution, the sum of twenty dollars to the prosecutrix for the support of the child until the present time, and pay the further sum of five dollars per month until the child attains the age of five years, and to enter into recognizance in the sum of three hundred dollars to comply with the order of the Court.

William Gilmore, charged on oath of Daniel W. Evans with entering his store on Fifth avenue on the 6th of January last, with intent to commit a felony, and also with receiving stolen goods, having plead guilty as to the first count, a nolle prosequi was allowed as to the second.

The Court sentenced Gilmore to pay a fine of six cents and costs and to undergo an imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a period of three years.

Henry Taylor, found guilty of the larceny of a silver watch belonging to Eliza Taylor, was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs of prosecution, and to be imprisoned in the Work House for ninety days.

Joseph McKee, William Gilmore, Joseph Phillips and James Coffey having been found guilty as to the charge of entering the store of Messrs. Grier & Dickson on Penn avenue, on the 11th of January last, each was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs, Gilmore to be imprisoned in the Western Penitentiary for two years; Phillips and Coffey to undergo an imprisonment in the Penitentiary for three years, and McKee to be sent to the Work House and imprisoned there for a period of two years. James McClaren, convicted of assault and battery, charged against him by Peter Mooney, was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars to the Commonwealth and to give security for the payment of same within ten days.

Counsel in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Stark and Burdell, recently convicted of burglary, argued the motion made for a new trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
James Nicholson et al,	T. Y. McLaughlin,
Clement Leutz,	Harry Redpath,
George Regieman,	Henry Butler,
Richard S.